Wilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1875.
THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
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[To whom all letters on business must be addressed.]

Wilmington Journal.

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TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION. A [illegible]

The Washington City National Republican is quite beautiful in its utterances about the quality of the "native blood" in the ranks of its party in North Carolina, and the intelligence and education of a large element of its citizenship.

The blood of Holden according to the Republican and of Russell and Brogden and Dockery and Settle, and Reade, and Bolman, and Moore, and Badger, and [illegible] is some of the best native blood in North Carolina, association with which is the result of membership in the Radical party. But it is not the native blood alone that makes the Republican cry out in admiration and delight. The carpet-bagger, too, is worthy of much commendation.

It is true the Republican does not speak of the carpet bagger as a blooded animal, but then it is an exceedingly useful one. Says that paper:

The so-called "carpet-baggers" are men of exceptionally good character, and have won the unwilling respect of their opponents by years of honest devotion to the best interests of the people among whom they have taken up their residence. Among these are such men as Messrs. Keogh and Ball, of Greensboro, French and Canady, of Wilmington, and others, too numerous to mention, who are entitled to consideration as public-spirited citizens, whose solid worth would enable them to deserve, if it did not win, the respect of any community.

And what has become of Messrs. Tourgee and Flavial Foster and Abbott? Are they not carpet baggers, who have done the party some service? Alas! that such eminent specimens of their kind should have fallen into the undistinguished mass "too numerous to mention."

What has Mr. French done to entitle him to such prominence in Radical estimation? Messrs. Tourgee and Abbott were, as well as he, members of the infamous Convention of 1868. And was not Abbott, as well as French, concerned in that little "speculation" on the rise in State bonds, spoken of in the Fraud Report? And was it not Tourgee that told that touching, truthful little story about the fifteen dead negroes in one mill-pond?

And will any one dare dispute Flavial Foster's right to the loftiest round in the ladder of Radical fame, that very benevolent, very large-hearted man who went into the embalming business directly after the war in order to soothe grief-stricken families at the North by sending them for a consideration the dead bodies of their friends, killed in battle! And if he did occasionally send a body with the wrong leg or the wrong arm cut off, was that his fault? Could he tell which arm or which leg to cut off unless the family was particular in its description of the body it desired? And is this any reason why Mr. French should be mentioned and he not? We protest against such favoritism.

And, then, too, what ignorance, to class Mr. Canady as a carpet-bagger! We had thought if there was any specimen of the scallawag pure and simple in North Carolina, that Mayor Canady was the man. We protest against his being taken from among the blooded stock and put with the common herd. He belongs with such illustrious native bloods as Rodman and Holden and Reade.

Let justice be done though the heavens fall.

WHERE ARE THEY?

The death of ex-President Johnson in the enjoyment of the highest honor which his native State can confer upon a citizen, brings pertinently to mind says the Boston Post, the different fortune which has followed the men prominent in the impeachment case and the party in whose interest that scheme was conceived. As for the party itself, the people have removed it from the control of public affairs, and nothing more distinctly characteristic of the great political revolution can be instanced than the return of Andrew Johnson to a seat in the body that once sat in judgment on partisan charges against him. Of thirty-five Senators who voted for conviction, Pomeroy and Harlan have retired to a comfortable but dishonorble privacy; Wade, who voted adversely to Johnson to make himself President, has gone into utter obscurity; Yates died a miserable death; Nye is insane; Patterson, of New Hampshire, was slain politically by Credit Mobilier; Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Frelinghuysen, Stewart, Howard, of Michigan, Morgan, Cragin, Williams, Corbett, Ramsey, and Drake have been repudiated under more or less ignominious circumstances. Of those who yet remain, Cameron, Conkling, Morton and Sherman have seen their several States revolt against their party. These are not the ordinary ups and downs of politics. They show a revolution in popular sentiment whose significance reaches back to the time when an honest President was opposed by a violently partisan Congress, and whose work is not yet completed, although so much that looks like retribution has been accomplished.

The South has escaped the grasshopper and the army worm, but she cannot escape the national nuisance, Sergeant Bates. During the approaching fall he proposes to wrap himself and thirteen companions in American flags and proceed from Bunker Hill to every town and city in the Southern States, assessing the inhabitants as he passes through to pay the expenses of the trip. We don't see why the South is to be afflicted by this fellow. We are loyal and we are reconstructed, and we have filled the bloody chasm. But we cannot endure Sergeant Bates. If he comes to Georgia we hope that he and his thirteen banner-bearers will be put upon the chain-gang as vagrants—even if such a proceeding should involve the country in civil war. So says the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, and so say we.

ATTEMPTED INTIMIDATION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROBESON COUNTY

We learned yesterday that Jesse J. Cassidey, United States Commissioner who with N. VanSoulen, Deputy United States Marshal, had just returned from Robeson county reports that the Commissioners of that county had promised him to reconsider their action in throwing out certain fraudulent votes that gave the county to the Democrats. The statement is so utterly improbable that we do not believe a word of it.

In the first place, the Commissioners have no right to change their action. Having once discharged their duties in accordance with the requirements of the law, they are functi officio, and have no further authority in the premises. Messrs. Sinclair and McEachin have their certificates, and no power on earth can take them away except by brute force.

This being the plain letter of the law in the premises, we think too highly of the Commissioners of Robeson county to suppose for a moment that they would permit themselves to be frightened from their propriety by any threats or intimidation from such men as Cassidey and VanSoulen.

The day has gone by when Federal officials can intimidate State officials from the discharge of their sworn duties. It will be remembered that even Federal Judge Bond dared not overturn the new charter of the city of Wilmington, but that he left that dirty work for the Supreme Court of North Carolina. And so in this matter the Federal authorities may desire as much as may be to unseat Democratic members of the Convention, but they will not dare to do it. By every principle of law, both Federal and State, in this country, as well as by the law of all other countries in which there is any pretence to freedom, every legislative body is the judge of the qualifications and election of its members. Both State and Federal Constitutions so declare. Having once given Messrs. Sinclair and McEachin their certificates of election therefore it would be idle for the Commissioners of that county to attempt to take them away or to certify to the election of Messrs. Norment and McNeill in their stead.

We put not the slightest confidence therefore in the statement of Mr. Cassidey. To believe it would be to subject the honesty, the integrity and the manhood of the Commissioners of Robeson to a suspicion at once unjust and degrading. Whom Cassidey and Van Soulen can frighten are indeed easily frightened.

DR. WILCOX OF ASHE, IS HE A RADICAL?

We notice that some of the Democratic papers seem disposed to assign Dr. Wilcox to the Radical side of the Convention. In this we feel quite sure they do him great injustice.

Dr. Wilcox represented the county of Ashe in the House of Representatives in 1870 and 1871. Then there was no question about his Democracy, and, as appears from the Journal of the House of that Legislature, he voted with the Democrats upon the Impeachment question and in all elections, in a word, upon all questions. If any change has occurred in his sentiments since that day we are not advised of the fact. Nor indeed have we seen him classed as a Radical until since the election. Prior to that time he was put down as an independent Democratic candidate.

It must be borne in mind that the practice of running independent candidates as dangerous and reprehensible as it unquestionably is, is but too common in the western portion of our State—a practice that has doubtless grown out of the overwhelming majorities of the party in various counties. In Transylvania, for instance, there were four Democratic candidates, two of whom received more votes than their Radical opponent. The simple fact that Dr. Wilcox has beaten the Democratic nominee is no evidence whatever that he will affiliate in any manner, shape or form with Radicals in the Convention. To illustrate this, two cases directly in point, present themselves. Messrs Tazewell W. Taylor of Henderson county and Jesse Jenkins, of Cleveland, members of the present Senate beat the Democratic nominees, and yet no two Senators have proved themselves truer Democrats than they.

It will take better evidence than mere unsupported surmises to make us believe that a gentleman of the character and standing and pronounced Democratic antecedents of Dr. Wilcox has turned Radical.

COLUMBUS AND DUPLIN.

There are two counties in the State that white men can always count on, and it is needles to say these counties are Columbus and Duplin. Apathy and indifference may cause other counties to fail to come up to the full measure of their duty; temptations may seduce them from the narrow path of duty; self-agrandisement may deafen them to the call of patriotism, but never do these things, nor any blandishments or allurements, make the good people of Columbus and Duplin falter or waver in their allegiance to the principles of good government and white man's rule. The people of these two counties have a right to be proud of of their vote in the recent election, for in each county the majority was greater than ever before given. Had the other white counties in the State done their duty as well, the Democratic majority in the Convention would be overwhelming. But then it would be out of reason to expect the whole State to do as well as Duplin and Columbus.

Hurrah for Columbus and Duplin!

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Gov. Brogden yesterday appointed D. M. Furches, of Iredell, Judge of the Superior Court of the 10th Judicial District, vice Judge Mitchell, resigned.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A fourteen and a half inch collar man, of Jeffersonville, Ind., found a sixteen inch collar in his bed-room the other day, and a divorce is imminent.

The papers are discussing the question, "Can Grant's grandson become President?" Well, he can't next year, says the La Crosse Sun, though he might be Consul to Brest.

The platform of the Greenback party, which is forming in New York city, is concisely declared to be "the use of "the credit of the United States in the "form of greenbacks, thus saving "twenty million dollars annually that "are now paid the National Banks on "their bonds deposited at Washington."

A New Orleans boy very recently took the advice of the great and good Greeley and "went West." Prior to starting he robbed his benefactor and employer of $2,300. We would inform ambitious youths who contemplate "going West," that Mr. Greeley did not insist upon a preliminary effort at "going to the devil."

A great deal of financial stringency is felt at present among business men in Montreal, no less than twelve firms who are perfectly sound as to liabilities and assetts, having been compelled, within the past week, to make special arrangements with their creditors for an extension of time to enable them to meet their engagements.

The Vicksburg Herald says: "It won't be long before Mississippi Judges will change the form of sentencing a prisoner, and will say: "Sam Jones, stand up. You have been tried and convicted, and are sentenced to the State prison for an indefinite period, as it is quite likely you will be pardoned out as soon as the Governor finds out what a rascal you are."

The Courier-Journal, on the authority of Mr. Nordhoff, prognosticates better things in Mississippi growing out of the alleged abolition of the "color line." The Mississippi whites may talk of breaking down that line as much as they please, but the only way to break it down there or in other States is for the whites to stand shoulder to shoulder in a solid phalanx. They will find coaxing negroes into a political copartnership a slow and fruitless business.

There are two churches in this country which are arranged with tubes for the convenience of deaf people, namely: The First Church of Nashua, New Hampshire, and the Presbyterian Church at Freehold, New Jersey. In the latter, a number of pews are connected first by flexible tubes, then by tin pipes about an inch in diameter running down through the floor, and connecting with a kind of funnel terminating just in front of the Bible. The plan works well. Any tinsmith can put in the arrangement.

Returns from the Cherokee election indicate that Colonel Ross, now holding the office of principal Chief of the nation, has been defeated by Rev. Charles Thompson. The Chieftaincy has been held by some member of the Ross family for many years, in fact, during most of the time since the tribe abandoned their nomadic habits and adopted a civilized form of government. Ross successful competitor has long been very popular with the Cherokee Nation.

The losses sustained by the South in the civil war are estimated by a correspondent of the New York Evening Post to have been $1,284,000,000 independent of the slave property, which amounted to $2,400,000,000, making a total of $3,684,000,000. But this is below the mark, for the correspondent estimates that had not the war occurred the wealth of the South, taking the ratio of the decade ending 1860 as a test, would in 1870 have reached $15,381,000,000 instead of which it fell to only $5,462,000,000—a difference of nearly $10,000,000,000.

Apropos of the Keeley Motor, we shall now have a season and series of astounding inventions. There is a man in Rome, N. Y., who has a machine nearly perfected which will pump its own water and run itself without fire or steam. The inventor calculates that when the thing is "fully developed" the patent will be worth $1,000,000. All he wants now is a little money and a balance wheel weighing about 15 pounds. We confess that in the light of all these developments we do not despair of perpetual motion. Perpetual notion we are sure of.

Only once before in the history of the country was there no living ex-President. That was in 1799, when Washington died. No one who had held the Presidential office died from 1849 to 1862, and five living ex-Presidents—Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan—might have graced the inaugura of Abraham Lincoln. This was the greatest number of ex-Presidents living at any time. The proposition has been often broached in the newspapers to make ex-Presidents ex-officio members of the Senate, in order that the national councils might have the benefit of their experience in public affairs; and the history of the nation shows that the number of these gentlemen surviving at any one time can never be so great as to give them undue influence. It seems that Fate has decreed the second Centennial to begin as the first one began.

William Wirt Henry, of Richmond, Va., explodes a curious story about his great ancestor, Patrick Henry, which finds place in the recently published "Memoirs of John Quincy Adams." The story is that in 1824, John Taylor, of Caroline, Va., told Adams that in the revolutionary campaign of 1781, Patrick Henry had proposed that Virginia should be the first to submit to Great Britain in order to obtain the most favorable terms. Taylor was a life-long antagonist of Henry, and the story is improbable in itself, because at the epoch named the prospects of the Colonies were brilliant. Moreover, no contemporary evidence can be found, and certainly such able patriots as Henry Lee and Edmund Randolph would have used the evidence against Patrick Henry, if it had any foundation, when he opposed all the weight of his eloquence against the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 788.

The New York World complains because the Ohio Democratic platform has found a supporter in an unexpected quarter. The Brooklyn Eagle cannot see any difference between "the greenback heresy" and the "national bank heresy," and thinks on the whole "the greenback is entitled to preference." It adds:—"The chief point of the Western heresy appears to be that if we are to have an irredeemable currency it should be a greenback currency, in the profits of which the public who use it and in whose name it is issued will participate. That this is in any degree worse than the proposition to conduct for the greatest good of the greatest number is what we cannot see."

When Spotted Tail and other Sioux chiefs visited Washington a short time ago, their very plain manner of speeching in regard to the untruthfulness of the Rev. Indian Commissioner E. P. Smith was the occasion of a severe shock to the dignity of that sanctimonious official and of his superior officer, the virtuous Delano. But it appears that was not the first time that Smith's reputation for truth and veracity had been called in question by the untutored children of the forest. A correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press says that three years ago Commissioner Smith held an interview at Fort A. Lincoln with the Mandans, Gros Ventres, and Aricarees, in which while in the midst of his palaver the chiefs plumply told him that he lied, and refused to entertain certain propositions which he made to them unless he would put his promise in writing with the names of witnesses, whom they could trust attached to the document, giving as a reason for this demand that they had no confidence in him or anything that he said. Some of our savage brethren are very keen in estimating the character of the whites who come in contact with them. Perhaps it is intuition.

Col. G. Riley Wells, United States district attorney, is the Radical candidate for Congress in one of the Mississippi districts. In a speech at the Hernando on the 7th inst. he denounces Governor Ames in the bitterest terms, and declared that in an interview between Governor Ames, Sheriff Crosby and Attorney-General Harris at the time of the Vicksburg riot, the Governor instructed Crosby to arm the blacks and march against Vicksburg. Attorney-General Harris protested against the advice, and urged a resort to the courts. Crosby left with such instructions from the Governor, who after his departure, turned to Attorney-General Harris and said that the blood of twenty-five or thirty negroes would benefit the Republican part in the State. Col. Wells said that he made this statement upon the written authority of one of the most reliable and truthful Republicans in the State. Attorney-General Harris was present at the Hernando meeting as a supporter of Wells, and heard his remarks without denial, and with approval. The scoundrel Ames is loosing the support of the negroes, who are getting their eyes opened to his heartless character.

A large number of office-holders and politicians in Chicago are said to have sent a letter to President Grant asking him to accept a re-nomination, on the ground that the growth of inflation sentiments creates an emergency which warrants him to make the sacrifice. They promise to support him if he will take the field for a third term. The Tribune says there is no doubt that careful efforts have been made in New York to feel the pulse of financial men on the same subject. The idea has been sedulously impressed upon them within the last month by persons coming directly from General Grant, that it would be worth hundreds of millions to the business of the country if the financial community could be assured now of an unchanged policy on the part of the Government and a steady adherence to hard money ideas, and that nothing can give such assurance but the re-nomination of Grant. The idea has made some headway.

A fashionable dressed young woman putting on the finishing touches, was heard singing, "Backward, pin backward, oh, skirts in your flight; make me look small again, just for to-night."—N. C. Republican.

Russia is not going to appear at the Philadelphia Centennial next year. The Government of the Czar plainly declares to Minister Jewell the inability of their country to take part in an International Exhibition so soon after that at Vienna, which had exhausted the enthusiasm and means available for such a purpose. They thought once in a decade as often as Russia would desire to participate in these shows. Further, when it was explained that the invitation was not one for which the nation proposed to be responsible, the Russian authorities declined altogether to have anything to do with it.

Then a matron made for kisses, in the loveliest of dresses, and with eyes that shone more brightly than the diamonds that she wore, spoke in tones of lute-like sweetness, words of such exceeding fitness, phrases of such happy neatness, that we clapped our hands for more, as with grace she left the floor.—St. Louis Times.

To which the Sun adds:

She was fitted for a preacher, in the church of truthful Beecher, where the text is spoken in kisses, and the sermon is of blisses, that the saintly fervent teacher never, never, knew before; where true inwardness suspected, when finally detected, is paid a hundred thousand not to do so any more; only this and nothing more.

A female mummy has, it is reported, been discovered in Kentucky, in Grand Avenue cave, near Glasgow junction, by a party who were making a tour of exploration. It is that of a woman four feet five inches in length, and when found it was lying on its left side, in a sleeping posture. The left arm was resting on the ground, but the left hand had disappeared; the right arm rests on the bosom, with the hand tucked under the chin. The flesh on the arms and lower limbs is shrunken, but the body and head are well preserved. The face is round and full, and, a correspondent says, "very beautiful." It is perfectly white, and shows no Indian characteristics in form or feature. The mouth is small and the lips are partly open, exhibiting the front teeth. It shows evidence of having been in its present position for an indefinite period of time. Crowds are flocking to see it, but no one has yet been able to tell to what race of human beings it belongs.

Mr. William Welsh of Philadelphia, chairman of the first board of Indiana Commissioners appointed by President soon after his first inauguration in 1869, is now writing a series of open letters to Professor Marsh of New Haven, confirmatory of his charges against the Indian service, and contributing new evidence of the negligence of the Interior department in respect to the abuses committed in the Indian bureau. The first letter relates to the origin and work of the Indian commission, and the embarrassment attending it on account of the unfriendly attitude of the Interior department. The subsequent letters are to treat of the powers and results of the present Secretary's attempt to investigate; of his knowledge of the frauds; of the present mode of nominating Indian agents; of the Red Cloud agency; and of the way out of the present corruptions. Mr. Welsh is a formidable antagonist; he has the advantage of a thorough acquaintance with the working of the Indian service, and of the influences most powerful there; and he paints in bold and strong colors.

THE CONVENTION AND ITS PRESIDENT.

So much depends upon the character of the presiding officer of a legislative assembly, that the greatest care ought to be exercised in his selection. Especially is this true of the Convention that is now so soon to meet. Its President ought to be a man whose talents and whose moral worth already made known in the service of the State will command the respect and confidence not only of the members of the Convention but of the people everywhere. Nor are talents and moral worth the only requisites for a presiding officer. Familiarity with parliamentary proceedings and a knowledge of the principles of parliamentary law are also essentially necessary. Fortunately for the State, the Democratic party has many delegates who possess in an eminent degree, every qualification necessary for a presiding officer. A Convention, that numbers among its older delegates, such men as Thomas L. Clingman, David Coleman, J. W. Cunningham, Cushing B. Hassell, Thomas J. Jarvis, John Manning, L. M. McCorkle, James G. Scott and Francis E. Shober, to say nothing of its host of younger men whose names are not unknown to fame can not lack for an excellent presiding officer. But, still we have not yet mentioned the name of the gentlemen, who, it seems, to us is the best entitled to the high honor of presiding over the deliberations of so important a body as the present Convention will undoubtedly prove to be. The gentlemen to whom we refer has worn and has worn most worthily too, the highest honors within the gift of the people of the State. It is needless to say we refer to David S. Reid, of Rockingham, twice Governor of North Carolina and once her Federal Senator, than whom, since the death of Graham, no man in the Convention stands out more prominently, nor will any man exert a stronger or healthier influence. For years retired from active participation in political life, Governor Reid now comes forward, at the call of his fellow-citizens in his declining years, to render them perhaps the last service in his power. And well may he be satisfied if the crowning act of a well-spent life shall be to share the glory of giving to the people of his State a Constitution under which they may enjoy that liberty regulated by law so necessary to their peace and happiness.

THE ELECTION—ITS RESULT AND ITS TEACHINGS.

The Convention has been called; its delegates have been elected, and will begin their labors three weeks from to-morrow, and thus ends the Convention agitation that begun one year ago.

We have never regarded the movement that has thus culminated as a mere partizan measure, but as one of far greater and graver import, involving, as it did, the restoration and preservation of the dearest rights of freemen in the government under which they must live. Thus thinking, we supported the movement with all the zeal and ability that we possessed. And we shrink from no responsibility that may have thereby attached to us. If it be true, as is alleged, that the call of the Convention is due to the efforts of the Journal, we are neither afraid nor are we ashamed because of it. We most assuredly did what we could, and the day is not far distant when our course will be fully vindicated, even if it be not so now. But it is not so much our purpose to discuss the expediency of the initiation of the Convention campaign, as it is to consider the lessons its result teaches.

These lessons are—

1st. Discipline, organization and harmonious concert of action, are absolutely essential to the success of our party.

2d. It is inexpedient to discuss questions of policy within our party lines in such manner as to furnish the enemy ammunition to fight us with.

3d. Small white constituencies blessed with white representation and white rule, owe something to large white constituencies, cursed with negro representation and negro rule.

The first lesson is a plain one. In Sampson county, if we are correctly informed, instead of confining the campaign to legitimate Convention issues, the Temperance question was permitted to exercise an influence, and we carried, by only thirty-five majority, a county that last year gave us five hundred and fifty majority. In Wayne the Usury question was brought in, a question that had nothing upon earth to do with any Convention issue, and we lost a county that last year we carried by more than two hundred majority. In Johnston the removal of the county seat from its present to some other point, a purely local issue, was permitted to overshadow Convention issues, and we lost the county; last year we carried it by eight hundred majority. In Mecklenburg, too, the conflict on the Usury question bore bitter fruit, as did that also upon the Grange question. So far, indeed, had the dissensions in Mecklenburg proceeded, that its oldest Democratic paper announced that its editor had not attended the nominating Convention and for the reason he had not determined whether he would support its candidates. Under such circumstances, without undertaking to say who is right and who wrong, defeat ought not to have caused any surprise even if there had been no colonization. In Gaston, too, a county that we had thought as true to Democracy as the needle to the pole, divisions in our own ranks covered us with shame and defeat. What party can afford to lose fourteen of its majority upon side issues without endangering its success? Certainly the Democratic party in North Carolina cannot. Wayne, Johnston, Mecklenburg and Gaston would have given us a very handsome majority. Discipline and organization and harmonious concert of action are then absolutely essential to our success.

2d. The second lesson is writ upon the record. Every Radical sheet in the State published and re-published, and if we mistake not, kept standing in its columns, the letters of certain prominent Democrats and editorials of certain Democratic papers, not yet a year old, denouncing the Convention in the severest terms. And we doubt if there was one Democratic candidate who was not fought with this Democratic ammunition. Can there be any doubt, after this experience, that in the discussion of questions of party policy inside of party lines, there ought to be more prudence of speech?

3d. Nor is the third lesson less easy to be read. Camden, Dare and Tyrrell have taken six from our majority. These three counties all enjoy the blessings of white county governments. Did it ever occur to the handful of white men these counties that they owed duties, to their neighbors as well as themselves. Secure themselves under white rule did it ever occur to them that apathy and indifference on their part, would rivet the fetters of negro government upon thousands and thousands of their white brethern not so fortunate? Had Camden, Dare, and Tyrrell, done their duty, and sent Democrats th the Convention, our party would to day have not a meagre but a handsome majority. These three counties, have only 2,507 white voters, while Craven county alone has as many and New Hanover has near a thousand more, and yet, the white men of Camden, Dare, and Tyrrell, can send three representitaves to the Convention while more than three times their number in Craven and Edgecombe, and New Hanover and thousands and thousands of others in other counties under negro rule can send not a single one. This being so, is it not true then that our common race, our common blood and our common ancestry and the welfare of our common country impose upon small white constituencies, capable of white representation and enjoying white government, certain duties to their unfortunate neighbors as well as to themselves?

These are the lessons that it will be well for the people to ponder in their hearts.

WILMINGTON AND THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

We again call attention to the appointment of Commissioners to manage, construct and complete the Western North Carolina Rail Road, and in addition to the reasons already given, we urge the following:

The recent change of gauge makes the Carolina Central the only line to the Seaboard with uniformity of gauge, which is a very important matter to our Western people. Cars now run through with Asheville and other Western freights, to Old Fort. Dried fruit and lumber from the West come here in Carolina Central cars, this being the only one that can supply rolling stock to that Western line, and this will continue to be the case as this road progresses Westward, as there will be no money in the Treasury to be appropriated to rolling stock or material power for this road.

The line by the Carolina Central and Statesville and Charlotte Railroad (A. T. & O. R. R.) is the shortest to the seaboard by 70 miles, and with the Hickory and Lincolnton connection, that is sure to be made within two years, if not one, the distance to the port of Wilmington will be one hundred miles less than to Beaufort.

With the intimate connection of this line with the Carolina Central and the dependent condition of this present 115 miles of Western North Carolina Rail Road, for equipment, that the Carolina Central can only supply, and continue to supply as the line goes westward, we say that our line should be recognized as of the first importance, and its principal manager given not the control indeed, but merely a voice in the management of the line to Old Fort where his rolling stock will have to go constantly if the western people are to receive promptly their freights and get off their produce.

The earnest and determined manner with which the construction of the Carolina Central Railway was pushed through to Charlotte in the face of unprecedented financial difficulties affecting labor as well as material, shows that Col. Fremont, was then the right man in the right place and the small cost of the construction of that line is an earnest that he would look to the interests of the State in constructing the Western North Carolina Road if he was a member of the commission.

The rates of transportation over the Carolina Central under the present management is a guarantee that all the people along the line, from Saulsbury to the west, will never have cause to complain that their produce to, and merchandise from, Wilmington has been consumed in freight charges.

We repeat therefore, that there ought to be upon the Commission one gentleman in whose hands the people of this section will be satisfied to trust their interests. And we again suggest that Colnoel Fremont be that man.

CHARLES WESLEY WARREN.

He Turns up Again in a New Role.

We yesterday gave a pretty full history of the exploits of the great modern fraud and imposter, Charles Wesley Warren. We now learn from the Atlanta Constitution that he has again made his appearance, this time in the role of a newspaper man, at the funeral of ex-President Johnson. The Constitution says:

Among the names assumed by this scoundrel was that of Copeland, "with variations," that the description of the fellow matches with a man-shaped thing that was in attendance upon the funeral of ex-President Johnson at Greenville, Tenn., during the first three days of the present month. This fellow gave his name both as "W. E. Copeland," and "G. Copeland," and pretended to be the special correspondent in turn of the Chicago Times, New York Herald, Associated Press, and United States Press Association. The only tangible evidence of his press connections was in the fact ascertained that the Chicago Times was taking the dispatches sent by him. And in this connection, we come to the latest and most ghoulish of his exploits—one which no journalist would never demean himself to perform.

When the letter written by the ex-president, and containing some expressions of his religious beliefs, was found among his papers, the only copy of it taken was made by the staff correspondent of the Constitution, then and there present. At the request of the family, however, the publication of it was not entered upon until Monday night. The reason of the delay was that the family believed the document would go to the public with greater claims through the columns of their home press. But when they consented to the publication, our correspondent telegraphed it to us, and, by request of Mrs. Patterson, to other leading presses, among them the Chicago Times. Next morning Copeland approached the Constitution correspondent, and asked for a copy of the letter to be telegraphed to the Times, when he was told of its previous sending. He thereupon made some angry remarks, which was promptly checked by our correspondent, the conversation occurring in the presence of Wm. R. Brown, Mr. Johnson's son-in-law. Copeland retired, and just within the hour of his departure from Greenville, old Mr. W. E. Coleman, publisher of the Greenville Intelligencer that he had sent a telegram to the Times denouncing the letter as a forgery. Since then we have watched for the fact, and find that he really accomplished this villainous outrage upon the memory of the illustrious dead. This is the statement as we find it in the columns of an exchange.

A FORGED DOCUMENT.

The Greenville, Tenn., correspondent of the Chicago Times charged that the letter purporting to have been written by ex-President Johnson during the cholera epidemic there, and which breathed a very devout and religious spirit, is a forged document. The Times' correspondent says:

"The deduction to be drawn from this paper, that Mr. Johnson was in some degree a religious man, is absolutely absurd, and would be resented by Mr. Johnson were he living. He was notoriously an unbeliever in the Christian doctrine and methods, and quite the reverse of what was thus attempted to be established. He never went to church, and when, after his death, the services of the village clergyman, a Protestant Episcopal minister, were tendered to the family, they were declined, I am well informed, because it was understood such services would not be desired by Mr. Johnson could he have the power to choose in the matter."

The wretch who would thus wantonly thrust his carrion fangs into the weak spots of the character of the dead, is a vile serpent upon whose head every good man should set his heel. The authenticity of the document is amply vouched for in the testimony of all who saw it, and who knew the hand-writing of the deceased. Upon this point we might ask such well known and honorable journalists as Col. Burch, of the Nashville Union and American, and Col. Sam Ramage, of the Knoxville Press and Herald, to bear witness. But against the venomous lie of this fellow Copeland no honest man will demand proofs. Andrew Johnson, while not an adherent to the forms of any sect, was yet a man in whose earnest nature and upright soul lived a strong religious sentiment. He was buried by the Knights Templar, to whose forms and teachings he had subscribed, and in whose ritual are concentrated the sublimest features of christian love and faith. The reasons for not receiving the assistance of the clergyman named we will not enter upon, because we do not care to wound sensibilities that possibly may be suffering from unkind and unmerited judgments. But we do denounce the outrage upon the dead and the living perpetrated by this characterless hyena, Copeland, and ask the generous press of the country to quench him with the infamy of his deed.

A Washington Scandal.

A correspondent of the Norfolk Landmark writes the following scandal from Washington:

One of our last scandals, if not the latest has just commenced to be whispered around in private circles, good food for the gossips to gloat over during the "dull season." An official occupying a position in one of the departments fell in love with a high toned lady, proposed, and was accepted. Nothing remarkable in that. Everything went on happily until the appointment of office of a beautiful lady, and being assigned a desk in the official's room, who had everything in her favor to captivate him, which she seems to have done with a perfectly reckless hand. During office hours they exchanged glances, smiles, and seem to affiliate from the start. The official stopped his visits to his intended, and soon the rumor was spread around that he was engaged to his pretty clerkess. He paid her all the attention and court that an enamored lover could. He gave her a handsome diamond ring, and a magnificent locket that excited the envy of many damsels. His sister dying, his mother presented her with several rolls of silk for dresses that had been bought for sister, but owing to her sickness and demise had never been made up. The fall was to unite two loving hearts, as he thought. When the summer months came she thought that some recuperation would be benficial to her health. So he promised that after his office hours were over he would attend to her duties, thereby saving her pay for her. Under this agreement she received two months' leave with pay. The first month passed and at its end he forwarded her pay to her address, which she received and thanked him for, very kindly. All during this time, letters were passing to and fro, but now they did not come with the regularity of yore. Seven weeks having flown into the dark pass, he received a letter, instead of being the usual dear ——, it was simply Mr. ——, stating that he could retain her second month's pay for his trouble, the ring and locket she would retain as a souvenir of former days, the silks she would wear as a gift of his mother's, and in conclusion that she would never see him again, she having been engaged to a wealthy Californian, only came to Washington to get a bridal outfit and have a little flirting, that her little love scenes with him were in jest, and thanking him very much for his work for her at the office. He is past consolation, and his former intended had to be taken away, being attacked with brain fever. She the cause of it all, is on her way to the Crescent City to marry this rich merchant, who, during the late war, lost an arm an eye, which is to be grieved at for it will require a man with argus eyes to watch this woman. He deserved all he received.

Sut Lovengood's Daddy Acting Horse.

"Hold that ere hoss down to the yearth," he's spreading his tail to fly now. Keep him whar he is. Wo, wo, Shavetail. He's a dancing jig.

These, and like expressions, were addressed to a queer-looking, long-legged, short-bodied, white-haired, dog-eyed, funny sort of a genius, fresh from some bench-legged Jew's clothing store, mounted on "Tearpoke," a nicked-tailed, bow-necked, long, poor horse, half dandy, half devil, and enveloped all over in a perfect network of bridle reins, cruppers, martingales, straps, circingles, and ferretting, who had reined up in front of Pat Nash's grocery, among a crowd of mountaineers, full of fight and mean whisky.

"I say, you darned ash cat, just keep your shirt on, will you? You have never seen a rale horse till I ride up; Tearpolk is jist next to the best hoss that ever shelled mubbins, an, he's dead as a still worm, poor old Ticky tail."

"What killed him, Sut?" says an anxious inquirer.

"Why, nothing, you tarnal fool; he just died so, died a standing up at that. Warnt that good luck? Froze stiff; no, not that adzactly, but starved fust, and then froze afterwards, so stiff that when dad and me pushed him over, he jist stuck out so (spreading his arms and legs,) like a carpenter's bench, and we waited seventeen days for him to thaw afore we could skin 'em. Well there he was; dad an' me, (counting on his fingers) dad, an' me an' Sah an' Jake, (Fool Jake, as we call him for short) an' Jannass an' Phineas an' me, an' Calline Jane, an' Sharlotte Ann, an' Simeon, Sam an' Noah Dan Webster, an' me, an' the twin gals, an' Catharine Second, an' Cleapatry Antony, an' Jane Lin, and Tom Bullion, an' the baby, and the prospect an' mam herself, all left without ara hoss to crap with. There was a nice mess for a 'spectable white family to be a slashing about in, warn't it? I be darned if I did not feel like sorter stealing a hoss sometimes. Well, we waited and rested, until nearly strawberry time, hoping that some stray hoss mout come along, but dog my cat of eny such luck as that ever cums whar dad is, he's so dratted mean and lazy, an' ugly an' savage.

"Well, one nite, dad lie awake all nite a snorting' an' a rollin' an' a scratchin, an' a blowin' and a whispering to mam, an' next morning, sez he, Sut, I'll tell you what we'll do; I'll be hoss myself and pull the plow, while you drive me' an' then the 'old quilt' (that's mam) an' the brats kin plant, or let it alone, jist as they please. So out we went to the pawpaw thicket and pealed a rite smart chance of bark, an' mam and me made gears for dad, an' they becum him mitily; then he would have a bridal, so I tuk an' old umbreller what I had found, an' a little forked piece of iron, sorter like onto a pitchfork, ye know, and we bent and twisted it sorter into a bridal bit, snail shape, (dad wanted a curb, as he said he hadn't worked for some time, and mite sorter feel his oats, and go to cavortin'). Well, when we got the bridal fixed on dad, he chomped and bit jist like a hoss, (he allers was a komplicated darned fool eny how, an' mam allers said so when he wasn't about) then I put on the geers, an' out me an' dad goes to the field, I leading dad by the bridal, an' a toatin' the gopher plow on my back. When we got to the fence I let down the gap an' it made dad mad; he wanted to leap the fence on all fours, hoss ways. I hitched him to the gopher and away we went, dad leaning forward to his pulling rite peart, and we made sharp plowin', dad goin' over the sprouts and bushes same as a rale hoss, the only difference was he went on two legs. Presently we cum to a sassafrass bush, and to keep up his character as a hoss, bulged square intu it, and thru it, and tore down a hornet nest nigh as big as a hoss's head, an' all the tribe kivered him rite strait. He reared and kicked once or twice and fotched a squeal wus nor ara hoss in the district, an' sot in runnin' away jist as natural as ever you seed. I let go the lines an' hollered, woa, dad, woa! But you mought as well said woa to a locomotive. Gewhillican! how he run! When he come to the bushes he cleared the top of them, gopher all;—perhaps he thot there mout be another settlement of bold hornets in it, an' that it was safer to go over than thru, and quicker done. Every now and then he'd paw the sides of his head with fust one foreleg then tother; then he'd gin himself an overhanded slap, that sounded like a wagon whip, a runnin' all the time, and a kerrin that gopher jist about as fast an' as high from the yearth, as the gopher was ever carried, I swear. When he cum to the fence he but rite thru it, tarrin down seven panels and scatterin' an' breakin' the rails mitily—and here he left the gopher, geers, singletree and klevis all mixed up, and not worth a darn. Most of his shirt on the end of a rale, and nigh a pint of hornets staid with the shirt a stingin it all over, the balance on 'em, about a gallon and a half, kept with dad. He seemed to run adzactly fast as the hornets could fly, it was the titest race I ever seed. Down thru the sage way they all went, the hornets making it look sorter smoke all round dads head, and he with nothin' on yearth but the bridal and nigh unto a yard of plough lines sailin behind.

"I seed that he was aimin' for the swimin' hole in the creek, whar the bluff is over 25 feet perpendicular tu the water, an hits ni ten feet deep. Well, to keep up his karacter as a hoss he got to the bluff and just leaped off, or rather he just kept on runnin." Kersslunge into the creek he went; I seed the water fly plum above the bluff from whar I was. Now rite there boys he over did the thing, if that was what he was arter, fur ther's nary a hoss ever folded darned fool enough to lope over such a place, a cussed mule mout a done it, but dad warn't a acting mule. I crept up and looked over, there was dad's bald head for all the yearth like a peeled onion, a bobbin up an' down, an' the hornets sailin' an' circulin round turkey buzzard fashion, an' every once in a while one, an' sometimes ten, 'ud make a dip at dad's head. He kept up a rite peart dogin under, sometimes afore they hit him, and after, and the water was kivered with drowned hornets. "What on yearth are you doin' in thar dad?" says I. "Don't (dip) yer see these cussed (dip) infurny varmints (dip) after me?" "What, sez I, them are hoss flies thar; ye ain't feared of them are ye?" "Hoss flies, hell," sez dad; "they're rale (dip) genuine bald hornets, you (dip) infurnal cus!" "Well dad you'll have tu stay rite there till nite an' arter they go to roost you cum home an' I'll feed ye. I sorter think you wont need any currien for a week or so." "I wish I may never see tomorrow (dip) if I don't ruinate you (dip) when I do get out sez dad."

Better say you wish you may never see another bald hornet, if you play hoss again sez I—and knowing dad's unmotified nature. I broke from those parts and sorter come to the copper mines. I staid hid out till the next afternoon, when I seed a fellow traveling, and says I, What was going on at the cabin this side of the creek when you passed it? Why nuthin much, only a man was sitten in his door with nara shirt on, and his head was about as big as a ten gallon keg and he had't the fust sign of an eye—all smooth. That was my dad, saz I. Been fitin' much in this neighborhood lately? sez the traveler, ruther prily. Nun worth speaking of, sez I,. Now, boys, I hain't seen dad since, and would be a feared to meet him in the next ten years. And the last I saw of Sut he was stooping to get in at the doggery door with a mighty mixed crowd at his heels.

RAT[illegible] OF A[illegible]
One Square, two weeks.............. [illegible]
One Square, one month....................
One Square, three months.............. 6
One Square, six months.............. 10 0
Additional Squares at proportional rates.
A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of ad

Py Shiminy! Ish Dot So!

There is doubtless such a thing as excessive promptness in emergencies. Presence of mind and determination are admirable qualities in themselves, but it sometimes happen that a decision made upon the spur of the momenl is regretted upon a more deliberate survey of the field. This remorse seems to have overtaken lataly a worthy Dutchman of Anaka co, Minnesora. The Dutchman was seeking to reach a town at some distance from the Sauk Centre, and to accomplish this must drive over the prairie from the little town. He was unaccustomed to the road, and night overtook him with his vehicle fast in a slough, and no town in sight. He sought the solitary farm house visible and asked permission to stay till morning, the farmer telling the traveler, however, that it would be necessary for him to sleep with the children or with the farmer himself, as their acommodations were limited. Quick as lightning, the Dutchman expressed his resolution not to sleep with the "bodderation shiltren," so he slept with the farmer. The rest of the story may be given in his own language:

"Vell, in der mornin,' ven we comes met der sthairs down. I see two girls about seventeen und nineteen years old, und I ask der old man: "Pees dem girls die shiltren you told me apout?" and he say 'yaw; dem is mine only shiltren" und I says to myself, py shiminy! Ish dot so?"—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

University of the South.

Sewanee, Tenn., August 8, 1875.

Dear Journal—The condition of this interesting and admirable Institution is in all respects (except financially), all that its friends can desire. The commencement exercises has been very satisfactory. Gen. Clingman delivered the address on Thursday last, and the commencement sermon to-day by Rev. Dr. J. Hopkins of Vermont was listened to by as large an audience as the capacious chapel could accommodate. Both were of marked interest and ability. The Board of Trustees has not yet concluded its labors. Gen. E. Kirby Smith was yesterday elected to the vacant chair of mathematics.

I am sure that no institution in our whole country is more worthy of confidence and support. Its importance to the South, especially as a great centre of literary, moral and religious influence cannot be too highly estimated.

A liberal endowment is all that it requires to place it in the very front rank of the highest seats of learning of this or any other country. An increasing interest in it is being manifested by the churchmen and others of the North, and some hope is entertained that the mission of the Bishop of Tennessee, now in England, soliciting aid in its behalf, may result in great good to the Institution.

DeR.

PRE-HISTORIC MAN.

What is Found Under London.

From the Manchester England, Guardian.]

At the excavations now being made for the foundations of the Thames embankment extension, to the South of House of Parliament some interesting relics of a probabely pre-historic age were discovered on Friday last by the workmen employed there. These consist, for the most part, of bones supposed to be those of extinct species of quadrupeds and birds, but among them was found the under jawbone, retaining all the molar teeth, of an animal apparently belonging to an early type of the human race. Some of the bones discovered have adhering to them small fresh-water shells, and other fresh-water shells were found near to them in great abundance. One of the most remarkable objects found in these excavations is the upper jaw, palate, facial bones and eye-socket of an animal of the rodentia or gnawing order. This is only wanting in two teeth, namely, those belonging to the centre of the front of the mouth, which the socket shows were, like the rabbit's, gnawing teeth. The other twelve teeth remain in the jaw, the molars being eight and the incisors four, but the incisor teeth are placed two on either side of the central gnawing teeth, and not between the two canine teeth as in the carnivora including man. This fragment of the mouth and face bones of an animal is nearly of the size of the like parts of the human frame, and except for the position of the rodent teeth and the absence of the canine teeth, it might at first sight be mistaken for a portion of the human head. No animal of the rodentia order of so large a size is now, however found in this country or known to have existed in it within the period of human history. With these animal remains and about the same spot a flint knife was found, evidently formed by early human skill. Most of these ancient remains were discovered at about thirty-two feet below the surface of the bank of the river opposite Abingdon street, and five feet above the level of the London clay, imbedded in a deposit of black vegetable mould containing numerous pieces of the smaller branches of trees, become black as peat oak. Some of the bones, including those of the rodent animal, mixed together with shells, were however, found in alluvial sandy silt or drift, and it was in a deposit of this kind that the flint knife was obtained.

The Wilson Advance, says: In a poll of 729 voted in the town of Wilson, every white man voted the Democratic ticket save one, and to show the brilliancy of this solitary Rad, it is a positive fact that he did not know what he was voting, for he publicly acknowledges that he thought he was voting for J. J. Sharp, the Radical candidate in Nash and knew nothing of John T. Sharp, the candidate for whom he did vote. With this accidental exception, the town of Wilson presents a record like the Old Fields and Taylors, pure and white as snow, which we should be justly proud.

Wilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1875.

THE EAST AND THE WEST.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear white men in the East talk complainingly as if their brethren in the West were willing to abandon them to the evils of negro rule. But this is certainly unjust. The people of the West have not shown themselves indifferent to the fate of their brethren in the East. Strange to say, if it shall turn out that we are still longer to be cursed with negro rule, the fault is not with them, but with ourselves, not with the white men of the West, but with the white men of the East.

The West has ever responded to the call of the East. In 1871 when the vote was taken upon the Convention question, every Congressional District west of Raleigh voted for the call. The Convention of 1871 was killed not by the West, but by the East. Nor has the reduction in our majority, under the present call, been made in the West. Once more the East, together with the centre, is responsible. In the West, unless Gaston be esteemed a Western county, the county of Mitchell alone failed in its allegiance, and that is a county that had given a Radical majority in every election save the last. How stands the case with the East and centre? Let Cumberland, Mecklenburg, Guilford, Alamance, Wake, Johnston, Wayne, Richmond, Moore, Montgomery, Brunswick, Lenoir, Green, Camden, Dare, Tyrrell, and Washington, answer to their shame. And what shall we say of such counties as Bladen, Hertford, Jones, Pasquotank and Perquimans that possessing white majorities, have always voted the Radical ticket?

It is as true of the people of Eastern Carolina, as of others, that if they would be free, they must themselves strike the blow. Never yet has the West failed to respond generously and nobly to the appeal of the East. It is the East that has been untrue to herself.

Nothing, therefore, it seems to us can be more unjust than to impute our continued subjection to the evils of negro rule, to the indifference of the West. In fact we think it may be safely said that all the beneficial legislation we have ad since reconstruction began has been secured by Western votes—votes that have never been asked for in vain. Especially is this true in regard to the city of Wilmington, that unfortunate city, that if the Legislature shall not be able to save it lies impotent and helpless in the toils of negro rule.

We protest, therefore, most earnestly against the injustice of supposing we owe our misfortunes to the indifference of our brethren of the West. We must come nearer home.

MEETING OF CITIZENS AT CHAPEL HILL TO PAY RESPECTS TO THE MEMORY OF GOVERNOR GRAHAM.

For the Wilmington Journal

At a meeting held by the citizens of Chapel Hill, August 12th, to express their sense of the common loss in the death of the Hon. William A. Graham, after some appropriate remarks by Rev. A. W. Mangum, Mr. Jones Watson, and Dr. Charles Phillips, portraying his many excellencies, the following resolutions were brought forward by Dr. W. P. Mallett, Jones Watson and Charles Phillips, D. D., the committee appointed for that purpose, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in this sad Providence we recognize a public calamity. The nation has lost a statesman of world wide reputation—our State its foremost Legislator—our county its most prominent citizen. It is a loss not soon to be repaired. For many years William A Graham has been the man whom North Carolina best delighted to honor—his death leaves her mourning her noblest son.

The cause of education has lost in him one of its warmest and most able supporters. Pure morality its brightest exemplar. Every public interest of importance and advantage to the State has been deprived of a friend and an ally.

All classes mourn for him as for a common friend. "How is the strong staff broken and the beautiful rod." We shall endeavor to bow in submission to the decree that has taken from us our head; but we will cherish his memory as a precious possession, and hand down to our children the story of his worth—his large hearted patriotism—his incorruptible fidelity—his splendid archievements in the Senate and at the bar, at home and abroad—and, above all, the stainless record of life passed in the services of his country.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Hillsboro *Recorder*, Durham *Tobacco Plant*, Daily *News*, Daily *Sentinel*, *Christian Advocate*, Biblical *Recorder* and the Wilmington Journal.

According to the Boston Traveller one of the prominent causes of the failure of cotton mills to pay dividends of late is the fact that fashion now prescribes colored shirts, which, that paper says, have "suddenly become all the rage." The large factories that make only white goods have been seriously affected, "their market being cut off, and their white cottons being left on their hands."

Oregon is not a large State, but it holds a clever assortment of political parties. The Republicans, Democrats and Independents have each held State Conventions and nominated separate tickets for Congress. The Democrats were first in the field, and presented a son of General Joe Lane, of Breckinridge memory, as their candidate. The Republicans present Henry Warner, and the Independents propose G. M. Whitney, designated by the telegraph operator as a "saw-mill man." As Oregon has but one Congressman, it's pretty clear that all can't be elected, and it is not improbable that Lane the younger will come to Washington to take up the *role* of statesmanship laid down by his father some fifteen years ago.

In eight years there have been eleven burials of whites in Winnsboro, S. C., and one hundred and fifty seven negroes. In a small section Southeast of Winnsboro', where there were seven hundred and fifty negroes, there are now only two hundred and fifty.—The negroes are dying of consumption, a disease formerly almost unknown among them. Idleness and bad living seem to be the chief causes of the mortality.

THE ORANGE VACANCY. WHAT WILL GOVERNOR BROGDEN DO.

A correspondent of the Raleigh *News* says it is reported on the streets in Raleigh that Gov. Brogden has from some cause or other concluded not to order an election to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Convention by the death of the Hon W. A. Graham;

The correspondent says further that if Governor Brogden's refusal to order an election is caused by a desire to prevent the filling of the vacancy with a democrat, his non-action will be ample and will not only forfeit all the respect and confidence which people have hitherto been glad to accord to him, but will unquestionably deserve impeachment. We agree entirely with the views expressed by the correspondent of the *News*.

If it be true as has been reporte that the Governor has been officially informed by the Sheriff of Orange of the existence of a vacancy in the representation in that county, we can see no proper reason for delay. Governor Brogden owes it to himself to take action at once. The Democratic party in North Carolina have too much at stake in this matter to submit in silence to wrong doing.

We do not intend to charge that it is Governor Brogden's purpose to secure the corrupt of the Convention for his party by violating the law he has sworn to support, for when we make that charge we shall follow it with a demand for his impeachment and eviction from office. All that we desire to say at present, is that if Governor Brogden has been officially notified by the Sheriff of Orange we can not see what excuse he can offer to the people of North Carolina or to the High Court of Impeachment for his failure to do his duty.

The Democratic party will not permit itself to be cheated out of the Convention.

Will our Raleigh cotemporaries be kind enough to ascertain whether the proper notification has been given?

Commenting upon the candidates for speakership of the new House of Representatives, the Troy New York *Press* says:

"The contest narrows down to Messrs. Cox and Kerr and it is especially creditable to the party that the contestants for this honor are both so worthy and deserving. To neither of these gentlemen can there be personal exceptions taken. But we think on the whole that Mr. Kerr will be the successful candidate. He is sound on all matters affecting the public and the party, and is unquestionably suited for the nice and exacting position of Speaker. His candidacy seems to have been more spontaneously and widely responded to than Mr. Cox's. Owing to his locality, too, he is likely to be stronger in the caucus. The East, as it looks, will furnish the next President. The West will not be satisfied without the Speaker at least.—Besides this it strikes us that Mr. Cox's gifts fit him for duty on the floor of the House better than for the chair. Next to Mr. Kerr there is no aspirant whose election would better satisfy the party and the nation. But Mr. Kerr is manifestly the coming man."

GOVERNOR BROGDEN AND THE VACANCY IN THE ORANGE DELEGATION.

We candidly confess to great surprise at the course Governor Brogden has pursued in regard to the vacancy in the Orange delegation. We learn from the Raleigh *News* that the Governor has ordered an election to be held to fill the vacancy on the sixteenth day of September, *just ten days after the Convention meets.*

This action of Governor Brogden shows that we have been wofully mistaken in our estimate of the man, but we have neither time nor space for extended comment this morning. Suffice it to say just now, that we regard this action of Governor Brogden as a deliberate fraud and swindle that will and ought to forever damn him in the opinions of all honest minded men. We regret most exceedingly to be compelled to express such an opinion of one of whom we have, in spite of his political affiliations, thought so well and kindly.

THE ROBESON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The public attention throughout the State is now directed to the Commissioners of Robeson county. That they know their rights and the rights of the people, and that they dare maintain them we doubt not. The responsibility thrust upon them is a very grave one, but we are assured they will meet it like men A more desperate attempt to win political power, by force, and fraud, was never witnessed, and it is fortunate for us that the men in whose hands lies the power to defeat it, are neither to be cajoled nor frightened.

A friend writing to us from Lumberto us under date of the 18th says: The County Commissioners never had any idea of reconsidering their action in the matter, could not if they wished, and I am certain they do not desire to do so. Sinclair and Mc Eachin have ertificates of election and will be in Raleigh on the 6th, of September, and the only recourse the Radicals have will be before the Convention, when they will contest. Norment has gone to Charlotte, he says to employ counsel &c.

Cassidey's visit was for the purpose of frightening the Commissioners and others into a reconsideration, but they did not succeed, and in fact he did not approach any conservatives on the subject: but threats were made by Radicals here that a number would be arrested in a short time, all of which no one believed.

Yours truly,
A. W. F.

So far only twenty-seven deaths are reported as the result of the Wilmington county, Illinois, "Vendetta," but there are several back townships yet to hear from and full returns may show some fifty slain, for the work of murder is not yet over. Had such bloody work occurred in Lousisiana Sheridan would have been sent down there to help the Goverment preserve the peace, and we should have heard a great hue and cry about the Ku-Klux and all that. But Illinois being a loyal State these "outrages" do not count.

The Turks are hastening troops to the Herzegovina, where the hardy mountaineers are holding their own, and making the Ottoman forces pay dearly for any advantage they may gain. The insurrection is now nearly a month old and seems as far from being suppressed as ever, delay being more favorable to the insurgents than to the Turks.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is to be rembered that Louis Napoleon foretold the late disaster, and suggested the remedy; but his wise endeavor was not carried out by the assembly.

Louisiana's last orange crop amounted to 16,250,000, and realized a net profit of $810,000. The custom there is to sell the fruit on the trees at ten dollars a thousand, and let the shipper do the pickin .

While Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, was absent from the state, the negro lieutenant governor Gleaves, commuted the death sentence of Joseph Gibbs to imprisonment for twenty years. Chamberlain holds that this action is null and void, and asks Judge Reed of the Charleston circuit to enforce the sentence of his court. This raises a very interesting question. If a lieutenant-governor cannot grant pardons what is to become of the eighty-four criminals that Lieutenant Governor Davis, of Mississippi, set free for $1,200 a head? If they are to be recaptured how are they to get their money's worth?

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Augusta, Maine, says all the political change going on in that State is in the right direction. Not a single case can be found of a Democrat going over to Republicanism, but scores and hundreds are reported the other way. If the majority to be overcome were smaller, the State could be overcome were smaller, the State could be safely set down for General Roberts should the tide continue sweeping on for the next six weeks as it has for the last two. A recent and hasty tour of the State found hundreds of prominent Democrats sanguine of success. They say Maine can do as well as Massachusetts, her old mother, did last year. But wouldn't that astonish the natives?

It has been given out quite generally that a formidable telegraph company is organizing in San Francisco The new company say it is their intention to extend wires between all the leading cities of the country, and to make a reduction from the present rates, The capital stock is said to be $25,000,000, of which $7,500,000 has been subscribed and ten per cent. paid in. The first board of directors are reported to be wealthy men, with an aggregate capital of some forty millions. The tariff rates of the new company are stated as twenty-five cents per ten words within 250 miles, fifty cents within 500, seventy-five within 1,000, and one dollar beyond, A system of second-class rates is also proposed, at a material reduction from those just given. Work will soon begin at Chicago, New York and Omaha, and the new company will probaly be fully at work before another yea closes.

If the Cherokees are not entitled to rank as American citizens, it is certainly not because of their inability to comprehend our political system. In their knowledge of "practical politics," we venture to say that their leaders are equaled by few and excelled by none among our party managers, and there is nothing connected with the conduct of an election, from buying votes to doctoring returns, that Ross or Downing need to be taught. The returns of the recent election in the Indian Territory are all in, "except from one precinct." Ross' majority is 63, but the official count, it is said, will increase it. The solemnity with which all this is announced would befit the most important State election ever held, and it is rather disappointing to learn that the whole number of votes is but 1,321.

The Chicago *Post and Mail* (Rep.) speaking of the invitation to Jefferson Davis to speak at the Winnebago county fair, says: "The ex-Vice President of the Confederate States and a half-hundred or more ex-Confederate generals have already taken seats in Congress, and no serious results to the country have followed, and if poor old Jefferson Davis is willing to discourse on agriculture to a community who vigorously aided in causing his humiliation and downfall, they can afford to be magnanimous and give him a courteous hearing. Let the olive branch wave in the breezes of Winnebago county, and mark another step in the progress of peace and forgiveness.'

Negotiations have been for some time going on between England and France for an exchange of territory on the west coast of Africa, and have just been concluded. England is to cede Gambia to France in exchange for Dabon, Great Bassam, Assime and the river Melacoree. The object of the exchange is to bring the possessions of each country into closer contiguity with each other. In the treaty made the respective rights of British and French subjects in the territory ceded have been guaranteed. The ratifications have not yet been made, that of France being required by law to be made by the General Assembly.

The Chicago *Courier* recommends that the tailor shop of Andrew Johnson, which is still standing in Greenville, Tennessee, with its original signboard hanging out, bearing the words "A. Johnson, Tailor," be removed to the Centennial grounds in Philadelphia for exibition next year. "Let it stand," says that journal, "on the most prominent spot on the grounds, and there let it tell to the countless visitors from all nations of the globe its wonderful story in behalf of the equality of man.

A movement has been started at the Federal Capital "having for its purpose to petition Congress at its next session to appropriate a sufficient sum to disinter the remains of all the deceased Presidents of the United States, remove them to Mount Vernon and reinter them in mausoleums for each one in a circle round the tomb of Washington. The reason given for this movement is that some of the Presidents are laid now in unobscure, unadorned and neglected graves.'" We would suggest, as an amendment, that all dead Presidents, since Buchanan's time, should have a separate burial place. G. W. might not feel comfortable in company with some of his latter day successors.

A Southern planter has figured out that, after making his crop, principally cotton, he realized a total profit of $378.36. He says this is a much better showing than the average, because he did not borrow any money at ruinous rates of interest. Perhaps this exhibit may account for the poverty of men who have cotton on the brain.

A new prophet has arisen in Europe. He is a photographer. By means of his camera he made visible an attack of small pox twenty-four hours before it came out. Although no one could as yet observe anything on the skin of the patient, the negative plate showed stains on the face, which perfectly resembled the various exanthem, and twenty-four hours later the eruption became clearly evident.

The cruel Abyssinians are marching towards the Egyptian frontier with blood in their eyes. The boys who once wore the gray or the blue will thus have a chance of proving their soldierly qualities under the Kedive's banner. The troops of Egypt are already in motion. They propose to meet the foe on the border.

The chain-gang were yesterday engaged in cleaning out the gutters. A specimen of their work was exhibited on the gutter in front of our office.

It sounds quite old-fashioned to hear of insults to our flag at Tripoli. Something of the kind has taken place before. But what stirred the country to its depths in 1803 is now a mere matter of some half-dozen complimentary official notes to be turned off with a few paragraphs in the newspapers.

Mr. Plimsoll appears to have strengthened ihmself and his cause with the English public, both by his indignant outbreak of passion, and by his frank apology. From every quarter of the kingdom resolutions of sympathy have been poured in upon him, and letters and addresses had become so abundant that Mr. Plimsoll was driven to the Times to make his acknowledgements. The merchants' shipping bill introduced by the government, in compliance with the unexpected command of the country, gives the board of trade larger powers for detaining unseaworthy ships, and provides that if five or more seamen, where there are more than twenty, declare that a ship is unsafe, the ship shall be examined without risk to the complainants.

Richard Baxter, the author of "Saints' Rest," has a statue at Kidderminster, which was unveiled on the 28th ult. in the presence of a great assemblage. It is almost two centuries since the death of the stout nonconformist, but he is still a living presence with no small part of English-speaking christendom. Last year his equally famous contemporary, John Bunyan, had a statue consecrated at Bedford; on both occasions Dean Stanley's ready eloquence was called into service. Baxter and Bunyan were great lights in their way; their spoken words went farther than those of any other propagandiss of their time, and their written words have the undying quality which the world vouchsafes to genius alone.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, Jr., editor of the Greenville (Tenn) *Intelligencer*, denies the story that his father in early life met with a serious disappointment from unrequited love. He says that his father fell in love with a young lady of good family and amiable character, who returned his affections. Her parents, however, objected to the marriage upon the grounds of Mr. Johnson's youth and lack of means. Upon hearing this he sought an interview with the young lady, told her of the decision of her parents, and of the course he himself had resolved upon, adding that there was nothing left for them but to part and forget what they had been to each other. The lady felt otherwise, and frankly told him that she would go with him wherever he might lead, and that she would not hesitate to trust her life and its keeping into his hands. His pride would not permit this, and notwithstanding his love, he left the place, only returning long years after, when the lady was married and the mother of a family

You all remember that affecting story about Spotted Tail's daughter. It travelled, and, unlike other stories, it shortened as it went. It got down to the paragraph about Spotted Tail's daughter making moccasins with a sewing machine at Spotted Tail agency; which was contracted into the statement that Spotted Tail's daughter made moccasins with a sewing machine; then Spotted Tail's daughter made moccasins; then that Spotted Tail had a daughter. Now it will be boiled to Spotted Tail's daughter; then Spotted Tail; then Spotted; then Spot; then "out, damned spot," and so, with a flare like the last spurt of a candle's light previous to going out forever, th great story will die. Yet Spotted ca dality never had a daughter, at least so says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

The Currency Question.

The currency of the country having deen sprung as the great issue of the Presidential campaign, the Hillsboro *Recorder* has the following sensible remarks in reference thereto which we reproduce in our columns:

"We do not think it wise for the South to commit itself to any pledges in the present stage of the question, since there are many more of quite as much importance to us involved in the campaign. Yet there is no doubt that our real interests are as deeply involved. The almost absolute disappearance of a circulating medium from among us has become a wide spread grievance affecting every class and industry. It is one of the direct fruits of the policy of the party now in power. That party will not suffer the paper money of the country to become good, and until the discrimination between gold and greenbacks in the payment of duties and the interest on bonds, the paper money of the country will be bad. All that is wanted is that the currency of the country have this equality of value as money. This would destroy the present inequality, and this would unlock the hoards that are now idle, and give the relief so much wanted by the South and West."

CONSTITUTION MAKING.

New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, within the past few months, says an esteemed Georgia cotemporary, the Macon *Telegraph*, have been mending their State constitutions, without a word of misrepresentation or rebuke from Radicalism. Indeed, outside interference in such a matter would have been pronounced on all hands a piece of presumption and impertinence. But, on the other hand, the pending movements in Kentucky, Alabama and North Carolina to amend their constitutions are rabidly denounced and maligned by the Radical newspapers as something monstrous and which should not be permitted. This shows that the Radicals do not consider the Southern States entitled to toleration or respect *as States*. And so long as these politicians represent an Administration party in the United States Government, the position of the Southern States in the Union will not only be politically inferior, but absolutely insecure.

This is a point of far more importance to the Southern people than the question of specie payments. We can get along with national bank bills and greenbacks; but to remain at the mercy of a political party holding little or no respect for Constitutional or State rights, and inspired by absolute contempt for those of the South in particular, is a danger too menacing for the people to rest easy under. The principal Northern and Western States may fancy they are secure; but the Southern States have not the slightest reason to feel so, and hence, for the latter to follow suit with the Northern and Western Democrats in tearing the Constitutional party of the Union to pieces on questions of currency, would be the height of madness certainly in their case, and we do not think it much better in the case of the Northern and Western Democracy. To forfeit a judgment of the people in favor of all fundamental rights, for such a comparatively immaterial issue, is a piece of folly unworthy of Democrats, we do not care who says to the contrary.

The New York *Sun*, while condemning "cheap money." admits "that in the supreme hour of a great panic, the fact that money can be obtained at the Treasury on the presentation of its interest-bearing bonds would rob such a situation of many of its horrors."

The Election.

We give below a list of the delegates elected as far as heard from. The counties marked with a * send Democratic delegates to the Convention, with the exception of Caswell county, which sends a divided delegation:

Alamance,	Jas. E. Boyd
*Alleghany,	J. L. Vaughan.
*Alexander,	Reuben Watts.
*Anson,	R. T. Bennett.
*Ashe,	J. O. Wilcox, Ind.
*Beaufort	J. E. Shepherd,
Bertie,	F. W. Bell,
Bladen,	A. McDonald,
Brunswick,	E. W. Taylor,
*Buncombe,	D. Coleman,
	T. L. Clingman
*Burke,	A. C. Avery,
*Cabarrus,	R. W. Allison,
*Carteret,	James Rumley,
Camden,	J. L. Chamberlain
*Caldwell,	E. W. Jones.
*Caswell,	E. B. Withers, Dem.
	Wilson Cary, negro,
*Catawba,	L. M. McCorkle,
*Chatham,	Jno. Manning,
	W. F. Stroud,
*Cherokee,	J. W. Cooper.
Chowan,	John R. Page.
*Clay,	
*Cleveland,	Plato Durham,
*Columbus,	F. George,
Craven,	J. S. Manix,
	R. F. Lehman,
Cumberland,	R. P. Buxton,
	J. C. Blocker,
*Currituck,	W. H. Cowell.
Dare,	
*Davidson,	B. B. Roberts,
	F. C. Robbins,
*Davie,	Charles Price,
*Duplin,	J. N. Stallings,
	Wm. Farrier,
Edgecombe,	W. P. Mabson,
	A. McCabe,
Forsyth,	W. H. Wheeler,
*Franklin,	W. F. Green,
Gaston,	Jonas Hoffman,
*Gates,	W. P. Roberts,
Granville,	I. J. Young,
	J. A. Bullock,
Greene,	Jos. Dixon,
Guilford,	A. W. Tourgee,
	A. S Holton,
Halifax,	J. E O'Hara,
	J. J. Goodwyn,
*Harnett,	J. A. Harrington,
*Haywood,	Samuel L. Love,
Henderson,	Frank Woodfin,
Hertford,	J. J. Horton,
*Hyde,	Wm. Carter,
*Iredell,	T. A. Nicholson,
	C. L Summers,
*Jackson,	G. W. Spake, Ind.
Johnston,	B. R Hinnant,
	P. T. Massey,
Jones,	J. F. Scott,
Lenoir,	R. W. King,
*Lincoln,	Caleb Motz,
*Macon,	W. N. Allman,
*Martin,	C. B. Hassell,
*Madison,	J. G. Anderson,
*McDowell,	Jasper Neal,
Mitchell,	J. W. Bowman.
Mecklenburg,	Rufus Barringer,
	W. M. Kerr,
Moore,	W. M. Black.
Montgomery,	Allen Jordan,
*Nash,	B. H. Bunn,
New Hanover,	S. H. Manning,
	J. H. Smith,
	G. Z. French.
Northampton,	William Barrow,
*Onslow,	J. G. Scott
*Orange,	W. A. Graham.
	J. Turner,
Pasquotank,	W. J. Munden,
*Person,	J. W. Cunningham,
Perquimans,	J. W. Albertson,
*Pitt,	T. J. Jarvis,
	W. M. King,
Polk,	
Randolph,	J. W. Bean.
	A. M. Lowe.
Richmond,	O. H. Dockery,
*Robeson,	D. Sinclair.
	C. A. McEachin,
*Rockingham,	D. S. Reid,
	J. T. Morehead,
*Rowan,	J. S. Henderson,
	F. E. Shober,
Rutherford,	James Justice,
*Sampson,	Wm. Kirby,
	S. J. Faison,
*Stanly,	Joseph Marshall,
Stokes,	J. W. McCandless,
*Surry,	Jos. Dobson,
*Swain	
Transylvania,	Geo. W. Wilson.
Tyrrell,	E. Ransom, Ind.
*Union,	T. W. Redwine,
Wake,	R. C. Badger,
	M C. Hodge,
	A. B. Davis,
	J. J. Nowell,
Warren	J. W. Thorne,
	J. O. Crosby,
Washington,	J. M. Bateman.
*Watauga,	L. Bingham,
Wayne	W. T. Faircloth,
	G. W. Grantham,
Wilkes,	T. J. Dula,
	J. Q. Bryan,
*Wilson,	R. W. Singeltary,
Yadkin,	B. F. Jones,
*Yancey,	

The Vacancy in the Orange Delegation. Maj. John W. Graham.

We learn from the Hillsboro *Recorder* that the Democrats of Orange County will assemble in township meetings to appoint delegates to a county Convention to be held on the Monday following, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Convention to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Governor Graham.

In this connection we trust it will be permitted us to say that we know of no more worthy successor to the lamented Graham to be found in the county of Orange than his son, Major John W. Graham.

The whole State feels an interest in the filling of the vacancy in the Orange delegation and we feel sure that no nomination will give greater satisfaction to our people every-where in North Carolina than that of Major Graham. His sterling qualities of both head and heart added to his long experience in public affairs, long at least for his age, give assurance that he will be the right man in the right place. His father's name, a proud one though it be, is safe in his keeping. Than this we think no man need desire higher praise.

Statesville Landmark says: The Salisbury district of the M. E. Church, South, at its recent session at Mt. Airy, N. C., resolved to support a Missionary in China, and on Saturday night a missionary meeting was held and the whole amount necessary for one year's support was raised in cash and subscription. Rev. D. R. Bruton, President of the conference, was made the agent of communication between it and the Foreign Board.

The Shelby *Aurora* says: A gentlemen in Lumberton, during election day, employed a negro to kiss a radical in that town, offering as remuneration 50 cents. The negro accepted the proposition and performed the act with all ease, right on the lips, without any offence to ye radical. This was not only a civil, but a social right, to which ye negro was entitled, having long associated with ye radical in all manner of scenes and enjoyment from robbing a hen roost upwards.

Flowers are Healthy,—It is reported that an Italian professor has discovered that perfumes from flowers have a chemical effect on the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into ozone, and thus increasing its health imparting power. As the result of his researches, he states that the essence of cherry, laurel, lavender, mint, juniper, melons, fennel and bergamot are among those which develope the largest quantities of ozone, while anise and thyme develope it in a less degree. Flowers destitute of perfume have no such effect. He recommends that dwellers in marshy or otherwise unhealthy localities should surround their homes with a profusion of the most ordoriferous flowers.

A BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

A Romantic Story of Two Continents—$60,000 Wanted.

Miss Anna Notice, of Princeton, N. J., has instituted suit against Albert D. Brown, of the same town, for breach of promise of marriage, placing her damages at $60,000. Brown is about thirty five years of age, and resides with his mother in the old Field's mansion, in Princeton, and he is reputed to be worth $500,000. He is a rather profligate young man, is a chemist, botanist and florist, and once held a post of honor in Princeton College. He was once married, and his wife is alive, but he has not lived with her for two years and a half past. A suit for divorce between them is pending. Miss Notice is a sprightly, prepossessing, handsome young lady of twenty three summers, well educated, highly accomplished, and is known in Princeton as the "Pretty Gardner's Daughter." Her father is dead; he was a gardner. She is envied as much on account of her beauty by the ladies of Princeton as she is admired for the same reason by the Princeton College students and others. The narrative of her courtship reads like a romance. She had made an affidavit, covering about twenty-five pages of legal cap paper. In it are several extracts from letters received by her from Mr. Brown, of which the following are specimens:

"If I forsake or betray you, so may He forsake and abandon me when all earthly hope is passed. If I draw back one day and say I do not love you, may He say to me, 'Depart, you have no place with me; you forsook her who dared all for you, and now in your distress will I forsake you.' I do not ask you to accept poverty with me, nor disgrace either. I can and will give you weath and position if you will only wait. I do not offer you dishonorable love, but I proffer you as honorable a love as it is possible for a human being to do: that come good or ill, there is one who will never forsake you; that will stand by your side, content to meet any fate if you will only share it with him. In deceiving you I should ruin all my earthly hopes of a future life, for I do not believe the could be any forgiveness for a deed so utterly base, and without an excuse."

Confiding in these promises she was induced to go to Brazil to get married. Both of them went there. After stopping a short time in Rio Janeiro, he informed her that the Emperor had forbidden the priests to marry any proselytes unless good evidence was given that divorce had been legally obtained. They thus departed for England, and arrived in Liverpool in December, 1873. He again renewed his promise, and told her to go to New York and stop at the Astor House, and he would soon follow her. He did not allow her to take her wardrobe—he said he would bring it The voyage was tempestuous, and after much suffering she landed in New York, put up at the Astor House. and stoped there one week. He failing to appear, she started for Princeton, when she found that her father was dead. The day she left Liverpool, Brown left for St. Thomas, West Indies, and did not return to Princeton till May, 1874. She has not not seen Brown since she left Liverpol. Before they went to Brazil her father was in the embloyment of Mrs. Brown as gardener. During her absence he died, and her mother was turned out by Mrs. Brown. Alice found her mother in penury on her return home. She suffered so much by the voyage from Liverpool that she was taken sick, and is now a confirmed invalid, being almost unable to work. She always possessed a vigorous constitution before she left home. Brown has acted very callously towards her since he came from St. Thomas, never inquiring about her or expressing the least solicitude for her welfare.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice Extraordinary.

UNTIL THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER, we will sell from our stock of

SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

At a great reduction from

New York Cost!

In addition, we offer a handsome stock of

WHITE GOODS!

Including Nansooks, Jaconets, Swiss Checked Cambrics, Linen, Ladies' and Gents' handkerchiefs, Table Linens, etc., at 25 per cent. lower than New York value. Also, the best stock of

HOSIERY

In the city at less than importers' prices.

An early call is respectfully solicited.

B. WEILL,

aug 15.

BINFORD, CROW & CO

1,000 BARRELS FLOUR—all grades;
200 BAGS COFFEE,
500 BBLS. S. H. SYRUP,
2,000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 KEGS NAILS,
50 BBLS. SUGAR,
100 Boxes Dry Salt Sides and Shoulders,
50 Boxes Smoked Meats,

And a full stock of GROCERIES, which we offer to the trade at low figures

Special attention paid to securing low rates freight in Car Load Lots.

BINFORD, CROW & CO

The Virginia
BUFFALO SPRINGS,
Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

THE GREAT MEDICINAL WATER OF THE SOUTH.
OPEN 20TH MAY, 1875.

These waters are possessed of extraordinary curative powers in affections of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, in all derangements of the BILIARY ORGANS incident to warm miasmatic regions, in **Dyspepsia**, in **Diseases peculiar to Women**, in **Chronic Intermittent** and **Remittent Fevers**, in **Chronic Gonorrhoea**, **Secondary Syphilis**, **Gleet** and all diseases of the **Genital Organs**, and in some forms of **Gout** and **Rheumatism**. Their remarkable power and efficacy in the diseases indicated are vouched for by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country, both North and South, as well as by reported cases from the most unquestionable sources. Testimonials in Pamphlet form furnished on application. THE WATER FOR SALE.

The water is put up in cases of one dozen half gallon Bottles at $6 per case. **Route to the Springs for the South:** By way of the Richmond and Atlanta Air Line Railroad to Scottsburg Depot in Halifax county, Virginia, where all trains are met by coaches for the Springs 12 miles distant

THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor.

NEW SOUTHERN HOUSE

JOHN W. HINSON, (Late of Sprunt & Hinson,) Wilmington, N. C.
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HINSON & CUMMING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton, Rice, Lumber, Tobacco, Naval Stores, and Southern Produce Generally,
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Jesse H Lindsay, President Bank of Greensboro, Greensboro, N C.
Hon Geo. Howard, Tarboro, N C.
M Weddell, Esq., Tarboro, N C.
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july 7 168-d&wtf

BARGAINS
—IN—
WHITE GOODS,
—AT—
WILLIAM FYFE'S,
EXCHANGE CORNER.

june 20 147

Quarantine Notice.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE ALL VESsels from Ports South of Cape Fear will come to at the Visiting Station, near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the Quarantine Physician.

All vessels from Ports where Yellow Fever, or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and prolonged Quarantine.

All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during the voyage, are required to come to the Station for inspection without regard to the Port from whence they come. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.

Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry relative to vessels, crew, &c., and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to the Station for further examination.

Pilots wilfully violating the Quarantine Laws are subject to a forfeiture of their branch; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine Laws; and all other persons are liable for each and every offence.

All vessels subject to visitation under above regulations, will set a flag in the main rigging, port-side.

F. W. POTTER, Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington, N. C.
Smithville, N. C., May 27, 1875.
may 29 128 tilnov1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WILMINGTON, N C August 16

E J Lilly, Jr, has been admitted a partner in the firm of PRESTON, CUMMING & Co

CAUTION

Beware of Imitations and Counterfeits.
Look out for American Bottled
Lager Bier
Whether used as a beverage or medicinally:
You want the Best
The Best is the
Frankfurter Lager.
AN IMPORTED BEER SOLD BY US
and worth four times the price of domestic beer
TRY IT.
We are now receiving
Twenty-five Cases,
QUARTS AND PINTS, OF THIS BEST OF ALL LAGERS.
CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
5 & 7 North Front street.

Exclusively at Retail.

Boots and Shoes of all kinds, full stock, selling off cheaper than cheap at the sign of the Golden Boot. C. A. PRICE.

NO ONE

Need to hesitate to buy clothing now, for

A, DAVID

is selling them so low that it is really an inducement to buy, whether you need them or not

Call at No 27 Market street, and you will be convinced of the above statement

THE AGE OF PROGRESS!

WAMSUTTA SHIRTS!

6 For $7.50 Cash,

Never before sold for less than $2.50 each.

Sole agency at the City Clothing Store of

MUNSON & CO.
21 N. Front Street.

aug 15

CAMBRIDGE FEMALE COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE, Md.
Chartered 1858.

The School for the daughters of the Eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia. New buildings containing large Study-Halls, Lecture and Class-Rooms, just finished. Course of instruction thorough in every sense. For circulars address J F. BAUGHER, A.M, Principal.
aug 11—w 1 mo.

The Washington University
SCHOOL of MEDICINE,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The next Annual Course of Lectures will begin October 1st, 1875, and end February 24th, 1876. The Hospital and General and Special Dispensaries, attached to the College, furnish ample material for Clinical Lectures. Every facility for Dissection. For catalogue and particulars, address J. E. LINDSAY, M.D., Dean of the Faculty. aug 11—eod 1m &w m

Knabe Pianos.

THEIR Pianos circulate not only in America, Canada and South America, but also in Europe; their fame having been carried there by the great pianists who have visited this country

Wherever they have been exhibited they have invariably carried away the gold meda over all competitors. The first European and resident pianists have thoroughly tried and tested their various styles of instruments, and have voluntarily accorded them their unqualified approbation, and have given to the firm the most valuable certificates of their opinion For sale at

HEINSBERGER'S
Live Book and Music Store,

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THERMOMETER 105 IN THE SHADE!

45 BROWN & RODDICK, 45
45 MARKET STREET,

Are both warm and fully satisfied with the trade they have done for the past season, but are still desirous to close out a few small lots previous to taking account of stock, and have marked them at such prices as cannot fail to secure their immediate sale.

A DISCOUNT of 25 Per Cent

Will be given off all remnants of Dress Goods.

GENTS' WHITE DRESS SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

Fit Guaranteed.

A full line always on hand; also,

Cuffs, Collars, Underwear, Etc.

Agents for Frank Leslie's cut

PAPER PATTERNS.

Machine Needles, 5 Cents Each.

Terms, Cash Only. One Price.

BROWN & RODDICK, 45 Market Street.

july 25

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36 MARKET STREET,

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Black Silk Challys,
BLACK CASHMERES, CREPES, &C

SUMMER STOCK CLOSED OUT
Lower Than Ever!

M. M. KATZ,
No. 36 MARKET STREET.

july 18

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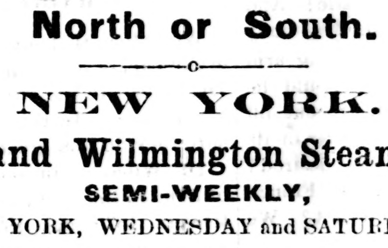
NEW YORK AND BOSTON LINES
VIA
Wilmington, N. C.



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Sailing from NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., and from WILMINGTON, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

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New York and Wilmington Steamship Company,
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OLD COLONY RAILROAD AND STEAMERS
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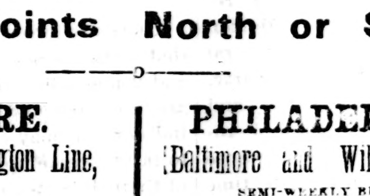

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To all Points North or South.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.
—SAILING FROM BALTIMORE—
Tuesday & Friday, at 3 P M.
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march 18-tf

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1875.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Prominent Candidates Under Review — Blaine, Hendricks, Wilson, Tilden, Church, Bayard and Seymour, and their Chances for the Succession — "Gath's" Interviews with the Leaders.

SARATOGA, August 3.—There has been a spell of cold weather and rain at this [illegible] but it failed to scatter the crowd [illegible] there is no other place to go. So we stay indoors, light the gas fires [illegible], discuss how it smells, [illegible] every other spring but our favorite, and make the acquaintance of our families. But politics is the worm that dieth not and the fire that is not quenched. Around the Congress Spring, properly named, you may see any day the red headed, amiable, high-toned Hendricks the bull-[illegible]-nosed, marble-eyed Blaine, the great, graceful, bishop's figure of Henry Wilson, the little, half dignified, [illegible] old Tilden, and Sanford E. Church, the uneasy Cardiff Giant, all Presidential aspirants, they say. Well, they probably would do, but how it [illegible] the loyalty out of a man to see the future President familiarly. Of [illegible] the best is the least conspicuous; there is more of the school-boy's moral President in Henry Wilson than in all the rest, for the other have [illegible] by the wind for this office for years. Henry has not forgotten [illegible] an office, but he has [illegible] just and independent things [illegible] year than any of the five, [illegible] as if the Presidency [illegible] his convictions out of [illegible]. A worldly man, either Blaine or Hendricks would do as well in the [illegible] Fillmore, or Pierce, or Polk. They are both men of caution amounting to timidity. Blaine reasons everything out through his reason. Hendricks would rather derive his [illegible] from them. Tilden is [illegible] too distinguished in the [illegible] to be a great conspicuous President. Church never was [illegible] except on the canal. If he were nominated there would be but one cry all the campaign: "Low Bridge! the [illegible] have mutinied!" Horatio Seymour, who was beaten for the Presidency, is still the best general choice in the Democratic party. Thurman might be, if he was not always full of [illegible] and so indifferent to friendships. [illegible] on the bench so long that he [illegible] dry. Yet it is rather interesting to see the Judge start off in [illegible], repudiate the platform, push [illegible], and galvanize the Pendletonian Frankenstein. Only once or [illegible] in life has a man such a personal opportunity. Thurman's power to [illegible] shows us that he is a politician, [illegible] equal to Tilden, without requiring to descend so low in police matters as Tilden. It is a mark of power in a high-strung public man to correct the sewerage of politics. Where [illegible] the nausea does not rise—to that supreme height of the Presidency. Thurman has never bothered much with police investigations. He is so much the better qualified for taking lofty and elevated views of his country. The currency question is not the question as the Pendleton men put it, but the national bank question will become the issue, as truly as Andrew Jackson made its predecessor so. The tendency of the times is to break up middlemen, middle banks included, but the amount of currency for the government to put out is no issue fit to go into a political platform. How [illegible] for people to be voting on how much money they want, when they don't know. Judge Jeremiah T. Black is at the United States Hotel with his wife, one of those women who [illegible] on her farm, near the borough of York, while the Judge attends to his practice in New York, Washington, Harrisburg, etc. Black is a very fine specimen, as far as his frank and facial [illegible] of a hale Pennsylvanian. Like [illegible] great lawyers, such as O'Conor, [illegible] and Choate, he has peculiarities of thought. He is almost a bigot in conservatism. He wears an iron-gray wig; his nose is large, with big nostrils; he has eyes where humor and stubbornness mingle; his back is staight [illegible] and he is of large and striking features. I asked the Judge what the prospect was for the Democracy to carry the Pennsylvania election.

He said that as the nomination now seemed to be adjusting itself, there was a good prospect for the Democracy. He intimated that Bigler seemed the favorite for the Governorship. When I suggested that Eli Slifer might be put on the ticket for State Treasurer, he said he saw no objection to that. When I referred to the Ohio election, he said, [illegible]: "I am sorry Ohio votes so long before we do. If, by any accident, things out there went bad for Allen, we should have the disadvantage of voting after a diaster."

Col. McCook, of Stubenville, who ran against Noyes as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio four years ago, has been in Saratoga for a fortnight. He speaks highly of both Hayes and Allen, and says Hayes has abundant good sense, and if elected, will probably have a good chance at the Presidency, because Ohio is necessary to a Republican national success. Colonel McCook said that one month ago the prospects of the campaign were [illegible] ominous for Allen's election, but that a great revolution had happened within a fortnight, and he confidently counted on a Democratic victory. He gave an entertaining account of Allen's tall figure, fine hair, [illegible] apparel, and way of "throwing himself" into the style of Jackson and Clay. McCook said Allen's first term had been a fine success, but that, as Ohio had been more economically administered than New York, Allen could make no such score of reduction of State expenses as Tilden. Governor Tilden looms up much better at a distance that in the foreground. I do not find any enthusiasm for him among New York Democrats, John Morrissey only expected. A Democrat member elect said to me yesterday that, knowing Tilden and his tiresome talk, and very ordinary not to say selfish motives, he could not see what could ever make him President, except some such miracle as made him Governor. This gentleman told me what I should think to be rather a serious story affecting a candidate for the Presidency; viz: That on a recent occasion a bill was passed affecting fees in the sheriff's office; Governor Tilden put it aside the last moment, when the people in the sheriff's office grew [illegible] about the fate of the bill and [illegible] or deputy to intercede with the Executive. The Governor seemed disposed to make terms over the bill as to the amount of supporte the sheriff's office would give him for a renomination, etc. The person who told me this is a prudent business man, but he may have spoken from hearsay only. The Democrats of New York city are decidedly in favor of Tom Bayard, of Delaware, for the presidency, and their second choice is Thurman or Hendricks, the former preferred. Yet they cannot well afford not to support Tilden if other States back him up. Thurman has very dexterously managed to put himself in the van of the campaign in Ohio by supporting Allen with a virtual repudiation of Allen's platform, so that the victory, if it now be won, will appear to be Thurman's reinforcement, not Allen's strength. This must have been understood before, for Mr. Whalley, of Cincinnati, told me, before Thurman had appeared on the stump at all, that he was to come, and, said he, "the old fox taking a hard-money text will settle the scruples of the Democratic contractionists." There are some Democrats who openly say that Thurman's repudiation of the platform is far from chivalric and pretty much of a trick. I heard Roger A. Pryor ask how Judge Thurman could justify himself as a party man in kicking over the written principles of his associates. There has been no time in our history during a period of peace where the right of succession to the Presidential nominee was more uncertainly contested than now.

The Excursion Yesterday.

The excursion given yesterday on the steamship *Raleigh*, by the Wilmington Light Infantry, was simply a huge affair. The boat had been advertised to leave at 8 o'clock, yet nearly an hour before that time the crowd began to gather on the decks until at last, when she left her dock, she was literally crowded from stem to stern, we had almost added from keel to truck. Fortunate were those who arrived on the scene early enough to secure seats, as even standing room was afterwards in demand.

About 7:30 o'clock the Wilmington Light Infantry marched to the boat in full uniform and then broke ranks for the purpose of escorting their fair ladies to the scene. This done, at a little after 8 o'clock the beautiful boat swung loose from her moorings and steamed gallantly down the river with her gay company, estimated at not less than five hundred and fifty souls, from the gray haired grand-dame to the wee nursling whose age was numbered by weeks instead of years. In all our experience we have never known so large an excursion party to leave this city on one boat, and we hope that we will never again be present to witness its equal in this respect. It was a rush and a push and a squeeze and a jam (sometimes spelt with a d) and for a short time the utmost discomfort prevailed, but gradually the various groups began to "settle to their surroundings," and thenceforth, as far as the old Cape Fear knew to the contrary, all went as merily as several marriage bells.

On the lower deck, prepared for dancing, the young folks as well as many of their worthy grave and reverend seniors) were soon tripping the light fantastic which was kept up without intermission until the arrival of the boat at Smithville at this point those who had partaken of a hearty breakfast thought it prudent, as a mere matter of economy, to debark and consequently the *Raleigh* sped out to sea with a considerably diminished passenger list. The bar was passed in safety and for fifteen miles to the southwest the steamer sped her course meeting the incoming waves right gallantly and bravely breasting the white-capped coursers of the sea, some of which were bold enough to bathe the bow with their liquid saltness; in other words, the boat began to pitch horribly. At first it was all fine fun and old married folks, as well as the lads and lassies, enjoyed the "riding of the waves" vastly, but soon the *Raleigh* was in the trough of the sea and rolling fearfully and then oh! *mirabile dictu*, almost everybody knew what everybody else had for breakfast. The bold eye of ye gallant quailed and the ruby lips of ye fair maid paled and then—but let us draw the vail over the harrowing scene. More than seven basketsfull were afterwards taken up or, rather, swept overboard and the ship's cargo was lightened and she rose the fraction of an inch out of the water in consequence. There were many laughable scenes and many who laughed thereat, and many who had apparently forgotten even how to smile.

The boat was detained two hours at the Smithville wharf, trying to dredge up, with her propelior, some of the sand at that point (per consequence of too little water in the right place), but arrived here safely at dark. It was a splendid success, and not the slightest accident occurred.

Taken altogether, it was the best managed affair of the kind we ever knew. To the Committee of Arrangements and to that jolly old sea dog of the heavy avoirdupois, Capt. Oliver, the clever commander of the *Raleigh* who, by the way, thought it was a heap funnier to see people pay old Neptune what they owed him than it was to dig sand (*sub aqua*) at Smithville, do the excursionists, one and all, give thanks for all of the pleasures and blame for none of the discomforts of the pleasurable yesterday.

Fashionable Wedding

On wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. D. Khanweiler, Miss. Julia Greenwald, daughter of Mr. Nathan Greenwald was married to Mr. Henry Brunhild, by the beautiful and impressive ceremonies of the Jewish Church.

The parlors of Mr. Kahnweiler wer tastefuly decorated with evergreens, and a marriage bell of flowers wer suspended from the center.

The officiate clergyman Rev. Dr, Kaufman, of Portsmouth Ohio, opened the impressive ceremonies of the Jewish rite by prayer. He then delivered a forcible exhortation upon the duties and responsibilities of the sacred tie. The drinking of the wine and placing the ring upon the finger of the bride by the groom, ceremonies indispensable in the Jewish religion were next gone through with. The whole closed with the ancient priestly benediction.

The attendants upon the occasion were Miss Addie Greenwald and Mr. Leopold Brunhild; Miss Fannie Eichelstein of Portsmouth, Ohio, and Mr. Jacob Greenwald; Miss Bettie Joseph of Philadelphia, and Mr. J. I. Macks.

When the ceremonies had concluded, the guests, numbering quite one hundred, formed a prsecession, and moved to the residence of the brides father, adjoining that of Mr. Kahnweiler, where a beautiful collation was spread.

Inspired by the generous cheer, the health and happiness of the bridal party were drank in many toasts, and all indeed went as merry as a marriage bell. Dancing followed which was kept up to the "wee sma' hours." Telegrams of congratulation were received from New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Ohio, Goldsboro, and other places.

The toilet of the bride, white silk with ornaments of orange blossoms, and those of the entire wedding party, as well as the numerous wedding presents, were magnificent.

The happy couple left yesterday morning for the North and West upon an extended brid l tour. We wish them a pleasant trip and safe return home.

THIS time his name is A. Badeau. A stands for Adam, B. stands for Belgium, whose minisister he is to be. U. S. stands for United States, whose money pays him, and for Mr. Grant, whose biography he wrote, and for writing which he gets this appointment.

To The Public.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 19 1875.

Messrs Engelhard & Saunders:—

GENTLEMEN.—My attention having been called to a handbill circulated on the streets this morning by Messrs Warrock, Willis & Pittman, committee of the Typographical Union of this place containing an affidavit signed by Messrs O. F. Bailey, R. L. Bean and W. H. Colbert, I deem it proper to make a statement to you of what I know about the matter. The affidavit reads as follows;

WILMINGTON, Aug. 18th, 1875.

We the undersigned, (non-Union) printers, lately in the employ of Engelhard & Saunders, of the DAILY JOURNAL, feel that a statement as to the cause of our ceasing work on that paper is due the Union printers of the city, we therefore lay the following before the public as the facts of the case:

First, we quit work on our own accord, without any intimidation, or promise from, and without the knowledge of any Union printer, until we had done so.

Second, the cause that induced us to cease work was the refusal on the part of the proper person (Foreman) connected with the office to pay one of us for labor done.

Third, we were brought to this city without understanding the cause of the trouble between the JOURNAL and its former printers, and we leave of our own free will.

O. F. BAILEY,
W. H. COLBERT,
R. L. BEAN,

Personally appeared before me O. F. Bailey, W. H. Colbert and R. L. Bean, who being duly sworn, sayeth each for himself, that the above statement is true and correct.

T. M. GARDNER, J. P.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 18th, 1875.

I have received two offers to leave your employment. The first came through the Postoffice and promised me fifty dollars and transportation,—The money it was stated would be left at a certain place on the wharf designated in the letter. The second offer was found upon one of the desks in the JOURNAL office, and read as follows:

MR. PATE:—If you will leave the Journal to-night we will pay you $100 and transportation anywhere you want to go.

Aug. 14.

There can be no doubt about my having received the offer as stated in the JOURNAL of yesterday upon information from me. In addition to this Mr. Bailey told me on Tuesday morning last that without wishing to be understood as being sent by any one he would say to me that if I would return with him and Messrs Bean and Colbert, I could get twenty dollars and transportation back to Atlanta, and proposed to go and see Mr. Kennedy at once about the matter.

So far as Messrs Bean and Colbert are concerned, they distinctly stated to me that they were to receive twenty dollars and transportation back to Atlanta. They also stated to me that they had taken a solemn oath to leave your employment and return home.

I have further to say that Messrs Bailey, Bean and Colbert, were each and every one of them particularly informed by me before leaving Atlanta, that the JOURNAL was engaged in a fight with the Typographical Union of this place, and that they came here to work in opposition to the Union.

In regard to my alleged refusal to pay one of the printers for labor done I make this statement. Mr. Spence who left here on Sunday was paid up to Friday night previous—the end of the pay week in the JOURNAL office.—He continued to work however on Saturday and Saturday night and sold his claim for pay therefor to Mr. Colbert for $2, and thereupon on Sunday evening Mr. Colbert demanded payment, which I refused, for the reason that Mr. Spence still owed for his transportation. I afterwards told him however that I would see you and get him the two dollars he was out of pocket.

He came to me again on Monday threatening to leave if not paid, and I told him I would see you and if possible get you to pay him the full amount, that the matter was too small to make a fuss about. Later in the day he came to me again, and I told him I would guarantee him the whole amount due Mr. Spence (about $4) if he would remain at his work. There was no labor done by either one of the men who made the affidavit that was not paid for. Since I came here all the men under me have been paid regularly and promptly.

In addition to this, I have to state that on yesterday, and without your knowledge, I discharged and sent away from the office young Frank Muse for making a proposition to a another printer who had that day entered your employment to leave it.—The proposition was to pay him twenty dollars and transportation back home. I have also to call your attention to the fact that young Charlie Willis, a son of Mr. Hardy B. Willis, who had been suspected of being a go-between between the Union printers and your employees left your employment at the same time with Messrs Bailey, Bean and Colbert.

It is true, as I say in my letter, to Mr. Willis, a portion only of which is published by the committee of the Union, that I cannot say positively, nor did, the JOURNAL state that I received any offer directly from a Union printer, but taking all the facts together, I have no doubt the offers did come from members of the Union And in this connection, I have to state further that Mr. Hardy B. Willis told me the object of the Union was to prevent the reduction of printers wages, as they knew that unless the JOURNAL was broken down or forced to quit, the *Star* would lower its prices and then the Union would be obliged to disband or yield to the reduction. I have further to say that the price paid for composition in Atlanta is 30 cents per thousand *ems*———five cts. per 1000 *ems* less than the JOURNAL is now paying.

I here further state that each one of the men who came with me from Atlanta is now indebted to the JOURNAL for transportation from that city to Wilmington.

In addition to the above, I append hereto a certificate from Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, the lady with whom Messrs Bailey, Bean and Colbert boarded.—Mrs. Warren says:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 19th, 1875.

On the night of the 18th, Messrs O. F. Bailey, W. H. Colbert and R. L. Bean, in company with Thomas M. Johnson, and three others came to my house and demanded in a very insulting manner their clothes, and when informed by me that they could get them by paying their board, they informed me that they had no money, and if I refused to give them up they would bring an officer and take them. I refused, and only surrendered the clothes on the following order:

ELIZABETH WARREN.

The following is a copy of the order:

WILMINGTON, Aug. 18th

MR. S. G. HALL—*Sir*—You will please to pay to Mrs. Warren $6 10 and oblige

Yours Truly,
THOMAS M. JOHNSON.

In conclusion I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the handbill of the Union was not put in circulation until after Messrs Bailey. Bean and Colbert had left the city, thus saving them harmless from any consequences that might follow from their affidavit.

Deeming this statement due to myself as well as to you, I am

Very Truly,
M. J. PATE,
Foreman of the Journal office.

Messrs. Engelhard and Saunders:

Having read the "dodger," of this A M. signed W. S. Warrock, H. B. Willis and J. C Pittman committee, I deem it a duty to my employees to make a statement myself. It would seem from this note that the Union was trying to convey the impression to the public that they had never tried to induce your printers to leave you.—Now this is entirely too thin. The first three printers that were employed by the JOURNAL after the strike, came by the C. C. Rail Road. I went up to the depot to meet them. At the depot there were ten or twelve Union printers waiting to receive the men.—When the train arrived they found them before I did. I told them that I would escort them to the JOURNAL office. Some of the Union printers replied that they your printers, were all right and could find the way.—They induced them to take a stree I could not follow, being on horseback. I rode on down and informed Maj. Engelhard. We met them at the corner of Front and Princess streets and brought them over to the office. When they got here they were not inclined to go to work, so effectually had they been worked on between the depot and this office. Maj Engelhard after a long talk with them, in which he worked on their pride, finally induced them to go to work. They worked until 5 o'clock a. m., when I escorted them down to the Rock Spring Hotel. At eleven o'clock I started down to the Hotel to bring them back, but was informed that the Union printers had them at the Mozart saloon. I went there and found almost the entire Typographical Union with your three printers, holding what they called a meeting. I asked to see them, and they refused to admit me. I waited until they broke. As they came down stairs one of the Union Printers remarked "oh; we've got them" or words to that effect.—I approached your printers and asked them if they intended to come to work. Their reply was that they could not do it, that it would be working against their fellow craftsmen. All of which I suppose the Union printers, had induced them to believe. I afterwards heard, but as I did not see it cannot vouch for the facts, that they, the Union Printers, had taken them into the Union, had made them swear never to work for the JOURNAL again; had paid their expenses while here, and had furnished transportation to them back to their homes. I believe they have used every effort in their power to induce your printers to leave you, and have done everything that could induce or tend to force the firm to submit to their terms, and now after, as they think, having covered up their tracks under the advice of Russel, & Cantwell your most bitter enemies, they boldly attempt to deny having ever tried or offered any inducements to your printers to leave you.

Respectfully,
S. C. GODSHALL.

Wilmington N. C. Aug 19, 1875

Messrs Engelhard and Saunders.

GENTLEMEN.—My attention has been called to a card published over the signatures of Messrs W. S. Warrock, H. B. Willis, and Jos. C. Pittman, a committee of the Typographical Union, containing an affidavit of Messrs O. F. Bailey, W. H. Colbert and R. L. Bean stating that the typographical Union had not offered them money to leave your employ. I take pleasure in stating that I heard W. H. Colbert and R. L. Bean say that the Union had paid them twenty dollars and a ticket to their homes to leave your employ. They further stated that they had taken an oath to leave the city immediately.

Bean in conversation with me at the same time and place stated also that from the effects of whiskey purchased and paid for by the Union that he had "made a dog of himself on last Sunday and had been robbed of his money, and that he felt that no respectable man ought to notice him and his degradation was one reason why he had allowed the Union to purchase him." As far as my recollection serves me, I think the above were the exact words he used.

Respectfully.
R. W. ANDREWS.

REMARKS.

Even if we had inclination for lengthy comment on the above the limited space at our command this morning would forbid. Some few words however are necessary to a correct understanding in the matter. Mr. S. G. Hall, named in the above, is the President of the Typographical Union. Mr. Thos M. Johnson is a Union printer and in Mr. Hall's employment.—Mr. Kennedy is also a Union Printer and Foreman of the *Post.* Young Muse, of his own accord, sought a situation in our office last week and we gave it to him very cheerfully. We have authority that will be given when necessary for the statement that Mr. Robert Kennedy, a member of the Union, did solicit money from members of the Radical party to be used against the JOURNAL in the present conflict. We have authority too, authority that will be given when necessary that money was contributed by Radicals to be used against the JOURNAL when the first printers were seduced from our employment. How far the facts herein set forth consist with the statements in the handbill of the committee of the Typographical Union an intelligent public can and will decide for itself.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILMER, PA—Hon. Samuel Henry White, in passing from one car to another, fell on the track and was instantly killed.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 19.—Mr. William Brader, a prominent merchant and real estate agent, has made an assignment.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, August 19.—Geo. W. Pemberton, awaiting execution in Suffolk county jail, stabbed himself in four places with the handle of a spoon, which he had sharpened. He is in a critical condition.

TENNESSEE,

ANDREW JOHNSON'S SUCCESSOR.

CHATTANOOGA, August 19.—Hon. D. M. Key, of this city, was appointed to the Senate, vice Mr. Johnson.

ILLINOIS.

MCLEANSBORO, ILL.—Mrs. Chas. M. Oglesby was found with her throat cut from ear to ear, a razor lying on the floor. Husband aged twenty-three, who is arrested.

CHICAGO.—Representatives of the *Evening Journal* have returned with Grimwood's body, which is fully identified.

HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The Treasury Department has ordered a revenue cutter, Dix, at New Orleans, to the assistance of the Rio Brava. Among the bids for printing check stamps are several offers to do work for nothing. The question is, whether the government can accept such gratuity; to be referred to the department of justice.

Suit is brought against Captain Maddox of the marine corps, and bondsmen contractors for Barnum, to recover money illegally paid said contractors.

A colored woman sues the Pullman Palace Car Company for ten thousand dollars, for resusing to allow her to ride on the Pullman car from Cincinnati to Washington.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HE DECLINES TO SPEAK AT THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

MEMPHIS, August 19. 1875.

Henry P. Kimball, Secretary of the Winnebago County Agricultural Society of Rockford, Ill.

DEAR SIR: I yesterday sent to you a telegram announcing my revocation of my conditional acceptance of the invitation to address your Association at their annual meeting in September next. The long period which has elapsed since the receipt of your first letter, and the considerate courtesy which has marked your correspondence, make it my duty to your Board and to myself that sufficient explanation should be given of this change of purpose.

Three objects mainly induced me to accept the invitation. First: The hope that personal intercourse might remove some of the prejudices which had been generated by partizan feeling, and nurtured by individual and sectional hate. Anxious, as in former years, to promote the interest of our great Valley of the Mississippi, and believing that with mutual confidence and co-intelligence much could be done for their advancement, I only delayed my acceptance of your invitation until it became reasonably probable that it could be met. The productive capacity of the Northwest needs for its development cheaper and safer transportation to the markets of the Southwest, and also to those of foreign countries. In England, especially, earnest attention has been directed for several years past to more direct and economical trade with the Mississippi Valley. In this connection, there was a desire to confer with the Patrons of Husbandry in your rich and prosperous section, to discuss with them the questions involved in securing better means of transportation for your farm products to most favorable markets, and providing agencies which should insure larger returns to farmers, and by such conference to learn the views of one member of the family of the Mississippi valley, a family, the chief interest of all members of which is agriculture; but they are cultivators of such various crops as to make trade among themselves extensive and lucrative, while it stamps upon each and all the same interests, and the same policy as to their foreign trade. To render such conference effectual, there must needs be a disposition to attend to the subject under consideration, surely not a purpose to smother it by the interposition of matters having no just relation to it.

Second.—An effort was made to recognise the courtesy of your board, and I was encouraged to believe that your reception of me would be beneficial, rather than injurious to your association. This was the more surposable because several other agricultural societies of Illinois had in like manner invited me to address their annual meetings. Yesterday I received a priuted paper, it being a protest of a number of your fellow countrymen against the action of your Board in their invitation to me to make the annual address at the county meeting. Thereupon, I sent you a telegram withdrawing my acceptance of the invitation, under the conviction that it would not be useful or agreeable to participate in the meeting, and I hope that neither your Association nor the Directors will suffer harm by the delay in procuring an orator, or by the correspondence which has caused it.

Third. The object was to gratify a wish long entertained, to see, in its cultivated dress, the country known to me as a trackless wilderness. But that being merely a personal gratification, it may be indulged at my convenience, or postponed indefinitely. I can well believe that the cause which has changed my purpose was as unforseen by you as by me, and you may be assured that I feel no dissatisfaction towards the Directors or yourself, and have suffered no personal embarrassment from the event, as the invitation was unexpected and only accepted as an expression of general good will, so my only regret is the loss of the opportunity to promote the public interest in which the welfare of your community is identified. Again expressing the hope that neither the Directors nor youself may suffer injury or annoyance, and thanking you for the kindness and consideration you have manifested.

I am respectfully yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

In Kentucky, McCreery, Democrat, majority for Governor is 36,139. In the House the Democrats have 90, the Republicans 10.

The yellow fever is abating at Fort Barrancas near Pensacola Florida.

The sovereign council of the sons of Jonadab in North America commenced its annual session yesterday in Providence Rhode Island.

Hon John B. Weller Ex. Govenor oi California died in New Orleans yesterday morning age seventy years.

For the South Atlantic States to-day, clear or fair weathar and stationary or falling temperature, with light winds from the North and West, slowly rising barometer and possibly light rain areas near the coast.

WOOTEN, RICHARDSON & CO.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants.

By prompt and faithful attention to business hope to merit the confidence of the public. Consignments respectfully solicited.

NORTH WATER ST.,
Wilmington, N. C.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS. FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, August 19, 1875.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—The prevailing dullness of general trade is not unusual at this season, and the mercantile classes are now busily engaged in putting their houses in order for the Fall season. While there is no reason to look for any unwonted activity in the demand for general merchandise, and while prices are likely to continue low and profits small, signs of encouragement are not lacking.—The crops of the country were never better and a full yield of all the products of the soil is guaranteed.

As regards our immediate market there is very little change to note from our previous review. Naval stores and cotton are quiet in store and steady in prices.

The shipments for the week as compared with last week, were as follows: Cotton, 129 bales; spirits turpentine, 2,656 casks; rosin, 8,376 bbls; crude turpentine, 301 bbls; tar, 447 bbls—against cotton, 18 bales; spirits turpentine, 5,553 casks; rosin, 4,196 bbls; crude turpentine, 200 bbls; tar, 263 bbls, for last week.

Ocean freights continue quiet. There was no increase of tonnage during the week. Rates of charter and freight unchanged.

The chief features of market, and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufactures for the week, were as follows:

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—There has been a slight improvement in the article during the week. An advance of 5 cents has been established on yellow dip. There were no other changes in the market, and at the close to-day there is a good demand at $1,25 for hard; $2,05 for yellow dip, and $3,00 for virgin.

The receipts for the week were 2,109 bbls; exports 301 bbls; stock in yard and afloat 730 bbls.

The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	214	1 25	2 00	3 00
Saturday	350	1 25	2 00	3 00
Monday	1 60	1 25	2 05	3 00
Tuesday	1 65	"	"	"
Wednes'y	1 70	"	"	"
Thursday	2 50	"	"	"

COTTON.—There has been no essential change in our cotton market during the week. Considering the small stocks, there has been a fair amount of business, in the way of sales of small lots to exporters. Beyond this there was not much doing and at the close the market is quiet, and official quotations are nominal.

The receipts for the week were 89 bales; exports 129 bales, stock 448 bales.

The general cotton movement for the week was as follows:

It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 1,541 bales, against 2,083 bales last week, and 2,513 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 3,477,278 bales, against 3,802,013 bales for the same period of 1873-64, showing a *decrease* since September 1, 1874, of 324,740 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 4,796 bales, of which 2,330 were to Great Britain, 1,595 to France, and 871 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks, as made up, are now 105,859 bales.

TAR.—A very quiet and steady market has prevailed during the past week. Prices were very uniform and regular, and at $2 00. The daily receipts were sold without trouble to receivers. At the close to-day there is no change in the tone of the market, and receipts will readily command the current figures.

The receipts for the week were 475 brls. The exports were 447 brls, and the stock in yard and afloat, is 304 brls.

GRAIN.—There is nothing new whatever to note in regard to this market. There were no arrivals and consequently no sales. The quotations remain unchanged. The receipts for the week were 8,000 bushels per Steamship's and 2,000 bushels by Railroad.

The following are the quotations from store to-day: Yellow and mixed corn, $1 02½@1 05 cents, and white mealing $105@1 07½ bushels; highest figures including sacks. OATS.—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cents per bushel, including sack. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present good; cow and clay sells at $1 15@$1 20 per bushel; $1 50@$160 for white.

RICE.—The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask. Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 10 to $1 20, according to quality. CORN MEAL.—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sells from store at $1 10@$1 12½ per bushel, including sacks.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE — We find only about a repetition of former reports on this market, and little if any new to advise. Holders of stock have exhibited a strong degree of firmness during the week, and 28½ cts. (firmer quotations) has been well sustained.—The sales amounting in the aggregate of 2,000 casks have been made at 28@28½ cents, and to-day the market closes steady at the latter quotation.

The receipts for the week were 3201 casks. The exports were 266 casks, and the stock in yard and afloat is 7021 casks.

ROSIN—There is more or less negotiation on all grades, but at regular rates; and, like most other articles of merchandize, movements are based largely upon the actual wants of exporters. Strained rosin has ruled quiet at $1 35 during the entire week, and at the close to-day the market is without change, Fine grades show no alteration of figures.

The receipts for the week were 10,705 bbls. Exports, 8,376 bbls; stock in yard and afloat, 42,453 bbls.

The following are the official quotations:

Standard	$1 35	
Good Strained	1 40	
No. 2	1 45	
Evtra No 2	1 50	
Low No. 1	2 00	@ 2 25
No. 1	2 75	@ 3 00
Extra No. 1	3 25	@ 2 50
Low Pale	3 50	@ 3 75
Pale	4 25	@ 4 50
Window Glass	5 25	@ 5 50
Water White	5 75	@ 6 00

THE UNIVERSITY of N. C.

This institution will be re-opened on

The First Monday in September Next,

The term ending the 2d Thursday in June, 1876, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. It has been re-organized on the Electic System, combining, however, three curricula of Arts, Science and Agriculture. Instruction will be given in the branches of learning usually taught in the best Colleges. Special instruction provided in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. An able faculty has been appointed. The buildings thoroughly repaired for the reception of several hundred students.

For circular explanatory of the above, apply to KEMP P. BATTLE, Secretary Board of Trustees, Raleigh, N. C

July 22—1m

MISCELLANEOUS

LAGER! LAGER!

EVERYBODY says we beat the city on

Bottled Lager Bier!

Conceded by all to be

A FACT.

LIGHT, DELICATE AND PLEASANT FOR

LADIES AND INVALIDS!

It Cannot be Equaled!

Don't use any other kind but "OURS." We only ask a small advance on New York price, and we offer it at

$1.75 Per Dozen!

A small lot of old

"Amontilade Sherry,"

Imported in glass, with Roman and "Duff Gordon" Brands.

Our two popular brands of Whisky,

BLUE GRASS & GEM,

At $3 and $6 per gallon, ahead of all other brands in the State.

If you have not already, don't fail to send for sample of the celebrated

Process Empire Flour!

AND BEST BUTTER IN THE WORLD!

Something New.

A Splendid Opportunity for Economy!

Imported Pickles,

The ordinary fifty cents jar, that we are now rushing out at thirty cents.

end to

GEORGE MYERS.

11 & 13 SOUTH FRONT ST.,

aug 8

IMPORTANT TO LAWYERS and MERCHANTS,

JUST PUBLISHED

TROWS'

LEGAL DIRECTORY and LAWYERS' RECORD of the UNITED STATES.

By H. CHARLES ULMAN, Counsellor-at-Law, President of the United States Law Association.

This work will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, on receipt of $6. Send for circular.

JOHN F. TROW, PUBLISHER, 13 University Place,
BAKER, VOORHIES & CO., 66 Nassau St. New York City.
4w

Valuable Real Estate For Sale!

M. CRONLY. Auctioneer.

BY CRONLY & MORRIS.

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of divers mortgages from Thomas B. Carr and wife, the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association will sell for cash, by public auction, at Exchange corner, in the city of Wilmington, on Friday, the 27th day of August, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., the following described Real Estate, situated in said city, subject to a first mortgage of $5,300, and all interest that may be due thereon, viz:

Beginning in the Eastern line of Second street, 73 feet Southwardly from its intersection with the Southern line of Market street, and running thence Southwardly with said line of Second street 57 feet, thence Eastwardly parallel with Market street 70 feet, thence Northwardly parallel with Second street 57 feet, and thence Westwardly parallel with Market street to the beginning, together with the three stores and building thereon. Terms accommodating—made known at sale.

aug 6—ev'day t d of s

INSURANCE ROOMS

—OF—

Atkinson & Manning.

$70,000,000 Assets Represented.

FIRE.

Ins. Co. of North America ..... Philadelphia.
Phenix Insurance Company .... New York.
Continental Insurance Co. .... New York.
N. British & Mercantile Ins. Co. .. London.
Hartford Fire Ins. Company .... Hartford.
National Fire Ins. Company .... Hartford.
Springfield F. & M. Ins. Co. .... Massachusetts.

MARINE.

Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co. .... New York.
Ins. Co. of North America .... Philadelphia.

LIFE.

Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. Hartford.

feb 27 50-tf

MERCHANTS AND MECHANIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Capital .... $250,0[illegible]

A. Y. STOKES, Presid't. | I. B. MOORE, Sec'y

JOHN WILDER ATKINSON General A[illegible]

No. 4 North Water St Wilmington, N. C.

april 18 14-tf

TO HOLDERS —OF— CITY COUPONS.

Office of Treasurer and Collector,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 29th, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE JULY COUPONS 1875 (of Bonds of this City) cannot be promptly paid.

In consequence of certain changes under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State in the matter of assessment of the Real Personal Property in this city; and thereby the City Tax Books not yet having been placed in possession of the undersigned for collection; together with other complications in regard to our Municipal affairs, now pending before the Supreme Court of North Carolina, the city of Wilmington must necessarily crave some indulgence from the holders of City Coupons, under existing circumstances.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Treasurer.

june 30 155-tf

CAUTION!

CONSUMERS OF PRESERVED MILK should examine the WEIGHT of the CONTENTS of the can. They will find that while

Borden's Eagle Brand!

Uniformly weighs sixteen ounces of milk to the can, that other brands scarcely weigh fifteen ounces.

The difference in weight is equal to seventy-five cents per case in favor of

Borden's Eagle Brand!

N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.,
AUG. KLEMM, Secretary.

July 27—eod1m

THE LAST CARGO OF PRIME CUBA CLAYED MOLASSES

is now offered to purchasers in Bright New Packages, both Hogsheads and Barrels, at lowest market rate.

—ALSO—

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, Muscovado Sugar Drips, New Orleans Molasses Bacon, Pork, Dry Salted Meats, Lard, Fish, Butter, and a full line of assorted Groceries.

All Kinds of Wines and Liquors

At the lowest market price to good customer

ADRIAN & VOLLERS

Corner of Dock and Front st.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

Clinton MALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this School will commence the first Monday in August, 1875, and continue twenty weeks.

In this School boys can be thoroughly prepared for the Freshman Class in any college, or for the usual avocations of life.

It will be the constant aim of the Principal to make this school worthy of patronage, and not a place for boys to waste time and money.

Board per month from .... $10 to $12 50
Tuition per session from .... 17 50 to 22 50
Contingent fee per session 50

For further particulars, address

M. McLeod, PRINCIPAL

Clinton, N. C. w-4t d-once a w 4t

Trinity College, N. C.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 2, 1875.

Full Faculty; elegant buildings; superior board and accommodations; location, near High Point on the North Carolina Railroad, very healthy: A receipt in full for all expenses, except books and clothing, for five months, will be given for $90. Aid given to young men of limited means.

Post Office, "Trinity College, N. C."

july 29 4w B. CRAVEN, President.

Western Maryland College.

For Students of Both Sexes in

Separate Departments,

Each having full corps of Professors.

FIFTEETH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION Begins September 1st, 1875.

Catalogues, with full information as to Terms. Course of study, etc., furnished gratuitously. Address J. T. WARD, D.D., President, Westminster, Md.

July 25 6w

STAUNTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. J. I. MILLER, A.M., PRINCIPAL.

Professor E. Louis Ide (late of Virginia Female Institute), Principal Music Department, with twelve additional teachers and officers. Expenses very reasonable; extravagance in dress prohibited; first-class board; instruction thorough; location the best in Staunton.

Send for Catalogue, with cut of buildings and terms. J. I. MILLER, Staunton, Va.

July 30—eod 1m

Episcopal High School,

Near Alexandria, Va.

L. M. BLACKFORD, M. A., Principal.

Founded in 1839. Next Session opens September 22, 1875. Boys prepared for college or business. Assistants and terms as before. Catalogue sent on application to the Principal at Alexandria, Va.

APPLETONS' AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

New Revised Edition.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

THE work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1864, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitle THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succint and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvement in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlargedk nowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture, and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to Subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood Engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

Price and Style of Binding.

In extra Cloth, per vol. $5 00
In Library Leather, per vol. 6 00
In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol. 7 00
In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol. 8 00
In Full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol. 10 00
In Full Russia, per vol. 10 00

Volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.

*** Specimen pages of the AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, showing type, illustrations, etc., will be sent gratis, on application.

FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED.

Address the Publishers,

D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.

June 12 140-tf

If Wilmington

IS ALIVE TO HER INTERESTS in East Carolina, her business men will advertise in

THE WASHINGTON ECHO,

a large and well established weekly newspaper, circulating extensively in the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pamlico, Pitt, Edgecombe and those adjoining. Rates Low.

WALT. P. WILLIAMSON, Late of Tarboro. R. GRANGER, of Washington. Editors and Proprietors.

ct 31 Star copy.

Pee Dee Courier.

ARE THE MERCHANTS OF WILMINGTON aware that the Courier is the only Democratic paper published in Rockingham, and that it circulates extensively in Richmond, Montgomery and Anson counties?

Rates of advertising liberal and no extra charges made for changing advertisements weekly.

DUCKETT & ERVIN, Editors.

3-tf

North Carolina Home Insurance Co.

THIS Company continues to write Policies at fair rates, on all classes of insurable property. All losses promptly paid. Encourage Home institutions. R. H. Battle, President; Seaton Gales, Secretary.

ATKINSON & MANNING, Agents.

June 134 tf

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

No. 59 FRANKLIN STREET, (Between Cathedral and Park), Baltimore, Md.

THE Thirteenth Annual Session of this English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will re-open on Thursday, September 16th. For circulars, address MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.

July 29—eod 2m

Portland Cement.

Also, Roman, Keene's and Parian, for walks cisterns' foundations, stables, cellars, bridges, reservoirs, &c. Remit six cents postage for practical treatise on cements.

S. L. MERCHANT & CO. 76 South St, New York.

July 9 103-3m eod.

RAILROADS

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA —AND— AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO'

OFFICE OF GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AN PASSENGER TRAIN, (Daily).

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P. M
Leave Florence	12.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A. M
" " Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M
Leave Florence	1.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia, will take this Train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 P. M.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington	6:30 A M
Arrive at Florence	12:05 P M
Leave Florence	12:45 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	6:22 P M

Connects at Florence with N. E. trains for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN, (Daily except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1.55 P. M
Leave Florence	1.40 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia	9.00 A. M.
Leave Columbia	5.30 P M.
Leave Florence	4.00 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P. M

LOCAL FREIGHT TRAINS, with PASSENGER COACH attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 20 A. M. and arrive at Wilmington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 30 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take night Express train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON.
Gen'l Superintendent

july 3 158-tf5

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily (except Sundays) at	7.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.45 A. M
" Rocky Mount at	1.53 P. M
" Weldon at	3.40 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	10.05 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount	11.41 A. M
" Goldsboro at	1.35 P. M
" Union Depot	6.05 P. M

EXPRESS TRAIN AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Union depot, daily, at	6.30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M,
" Rocky Mountat	3.39 A. M.
" Weldon at	6.00 A. M.
Leave Weldon, daily, at	7.00 P. M.
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.30 P. M.
" Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M.
" Union Depot at	6.30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this Train.

Freight Trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE.
General Sup't.

June 9 137-tf

Carolina Central Railway Co.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., July 18, 1875.

Change of Schedule.

On and after the 29th inst., trains will run over this Railway as follows:

Passenger and Mail Trains Daily (Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington at	4 00 P M
Arrive in Charlotte at	5 30 AM
Leave Charlotte at	6 00AM
Arrive at Buffalo for Shelby, at	10 30A M
Leave Buffalo at	11 30 AM
Arrive at Charlotte	3 45 P M
Leave Charlotte at	5:00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington at	7:00AM

Fast Freight and Passenger Trains—Daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington at	6.10 A M
Arrive at Charlotte at	9:00 P M
Leave Charlotte at	7:00 A M
Arrive in Wilmington at	9.45 P M

Special train between Charlotte and Shelby and the Cleaveland Mineral Springs, leaving Charlotte on Saturdays at 4:30 p m, and return ing on Monday at 6 a m.

Connections.

Connects at Wilmington with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads, Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats to Fayetteville.

Connects at Charlotte with the North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, Charlotte & Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

Papers publishing C. C. Railway schedule will please notice changes.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

aug 4

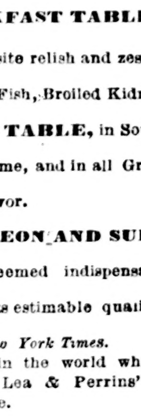
TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK

June 22 148 yd&w

Dover School, Va.

THE Twentieth Session, of ten months, will begin the first Monday of September 1875. A quiet home and a practical education given to boys. Address R. B. McCORMICK, Principal, Aldie, London county, Va.

REFERENCES.

General Hunter, Warrenton, Virginia.
Rev J A Broadus, D D, Greenville, S C
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Wilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1875.

CHAS. WESLEY WARREN.

The Most Consummate Villain and Imposter of the Age.

A Checkered History—Some Untold Facts of his Escape—He Figures in the Pulpit—His Early Life—An Expert Forger—An Ornament to the Rogues' Gallery—A Model Man—But he Grew in Grace And Plays Beecher—An Exposure—"Go West, Young Man"—"All is not Gold that Glitters."

The Baltimore *Gazette* has, by dint of careful correspondence, been able to give the history of the Rev. (?) Charles Wesley Warren, from early boyhood to his recent escapade from New Orleans and his appearance in Nebraska. We give such matters as are not already known to our readers in the history of this remarkable imposter. His residence here and the successful manner he deceived our people will justify the space we devote to the pious fraud.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

It is probable that he was brought up in the neighborhood of Smithville, county of Lincoln, Canada West, not far from Toronto. During his youth he was there the hired boy of A. Morse, Esq., who now lives at Smithville. He was also a carpenter and joiner at one time, a school teacher at another, and subsequently studied medicine and obtained license in Toronto as an M. D. of the "Eclectic" school. That was about twelve years ago, in 1863 or 1864. After this time he practiced two or three years in his native county, when he got into trouble and suddenly absconded. He was afterward heard from in Allegheny City, Pa., as Dr. P. W. H———. But little is known of his achievements there. He was soon after heard from at [illegible] Seaforth, Canada, December, 1870, bearing the name of "Robinson." About that time he was picked up as a local preacher in Ottawa by the Rev. Wm. Eastman, and brought on there to assist Mr. Eastman in special services on the Seaforth circuit. While there, it may be mentioned, he bought an overcoat [illegible], of Seaforth, for which he never paid, and tried to run off to the United States about six [illegible] with a lot of books, which Mr. Eastman had given him to sell on the circuit. The latter pursued and [illegible] Robinson at London, compelled him to disgorge the books and [illegible] him go. Mr. Eastman subsequently heard from him in a western [illegible], and professed penitence for [illegible], said he was doing a good [illegible] and receiving good pay for it. He ran away from there, however, after a brief sojourn, and informed Mr. Eastman he was about to embark from New York for England, his native country.

AN EXPERT FORGER.

He disappeared from public gaze until the month of May, 1871, when a reward of $500 was offered for the arrest of one "C. W. Copeland," under a charge of forgery, by Wm. Beck, chief of police, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He made his appearance again in July, 1871, in Toronto, as a Methodist preacher, under a new alias, and by ingeniously lying barely escaped arrest for attempting to pass a forged check on the Royal Canadian bank for $50 on a man from whom he had purchased a suit of clothes. He next turned up in St. Louis, as a "just man," under the name of "Ware," and from a reliable source it is understood he played the role of a "blood" there for some time. He then appears the brilliant and accomplished traveling companion of Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Methodist church south, (recently visiting in Baltimore,) during the fall of 1871, while the latter was attending several of his annual conferences. On the 19th of December of that year, the Bishop appointed him supply at Canton, Mississippi. He then went under the alias of Rev. W. F. Horton, and became very popular, especially with the ladies of his congregation.

At Canton he represented himself as a widower, and indeed had with him a Saratoga trunk filled with elegant female apparel, etc. After the lapse of some months his strange actions began to arouse suspicions as to his character and identity. He became alarmed and left, through Bishop Keener's instrumentality, when it was found his credentials were all forged.

AN ORNAMENT TO THE ROGUES' GALLERY.

Bishop Keener had been shown his picture by a celebrated detective on one of the Mississippi boats and immediately recognized his man.

Horton had so won the confidence of Bishop Kavanaugh that the latter was wont to call him (Horton) "my boy," and when he was finally appointed to fill the station at Canton, the good Bishop remarked to one of the lay members, "Take good care of my boy at Canton; he's just the man for your people; a live fellow, and the biggest man for his age in the Southern Conferences." Horton's first sermon at Canton carried his congregation by storm, and his fame began. He dressed in fine style, which pleased the young, and shed tears over the follies and vanities of the world, which pleased the old. The church began to show evidences of life, and he paid special attention to the Sunday school, which soon doubled [illegible], to the chagrin of other [illegible].

A MODEL MAN.

He won the [illegible] love of every body: the girls voted him a "splended fellow;" the boys said he was a "brick," and mothers [illegible] had blessed them with such a son as W. F. Horton their cup of happiness would be full, and their pride satisfied." He also lectured on popular subjects, and thus increased his popularity. He claimed to be a Missourian (St. Louis) by birth, of Scotch parents, who sent him at an early age to Scotland to be educated for a Presbyterian minister, but predestination did not allow him to follow his [illegible]. After graduating in Scotland he [illegible] to New York city, where he [illegible]. He engaged in several lines of business life insurance agent, etc., [illegible] for two years

A BEAR IN WALL STREET

and had his ups and downs; made and lost fortunes. In [illegible] he soon recognized the hand of God and became convinced he was called to preach His gospel. He fought against these convictions; his wife, too, was a fashionable woman, and to her the idea was revolting. However, when he lost his fortune his wife's pride was broken, and his own spirit humbled. Other misfortunes followed in quick succession—his wife died leaving a little daughter. He then renounced the ways of the world and became a Methodist preacher in a little suburban church in the great city of New York.

HE GREW IN GRACE.

but envious men declared he was too democratic, until matters grew so hot he asked for his credentials and joined the Kentucky conference. Horton had in his possession several letters from well-known bankers in New York, all of which, however, subsequently proved to be forgeries.

The week after Horton was banished from Canton he attempted to pass himself in Memphis as Rev. Eaphroditus W. Simmons, but a letter from one of his old parishoners at Canton, who had heard of his presence in Memphis, caused him to take French leave of that place. Without loosing time he went directly to New England and joined the Providence conference M. E. Church, under the alias of Rev. Charles Wesley Warren, with forged credentials and certificates of location from the Mississippi conference. He was stationed in Quarry street, Fall River, Massachusetts, and under his newly-assumed name immediately opened a correspondence with Bishop Paine, of the M. E. Church South, requesting an appointment either in the Virginia, North or South Carolina conferences. He claimed that the north was uncongenial to him, and he had no feeling in common with abolitinists.

Warren meantime was carrying on his devlish work in Fall River. It appears he was engaged to a Miss Tripp, in Fall River, and to a Miss Mary Swain, of Nantucket, Mass., at the same time, and both of whom had the trousseaus ready for the occasion. Suspicions were afloat when he began his correspondence with Biship Payne, and he was in haste to avert the pending storms He received an appointment from the south to take charge of the Fifth street church, in Wilmington, N. C. He went thither in January, 1873.

In order to get away from the Fall River people nicely, he announced that his darling, pet daughter was at the point of death; that information from her aunt, with whom she was at Berlin, Prussia, bade him go immediately to her. His grieving awakened such sympathy that his people gave him money to go on his ocean voyage. Once away from them, he went immediately to Wilmington, N. C.

Here follows a full and very accurate history of his exploits in this city, with which our readers are familiar, and which we will not reproduce.

This account ends with his arrest, on June 16th 1873, for attempting to obtain valuable letters from the post-office on fraudulent pretenses, and his escape, after giving bond for his recognizance. He reached Baltimore, and departed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thus following the advice of the lamented Greeley.

"GO WEST YOUNG MAN."

After scattering firebrands in Wilmington, as he had done elsewhere, he fled, not only for the above mentioned reason, but doubtless fearfully apprehensive, at the same time, of the dreaded arrival of a dead wife, who had strangely come to life. This phenomenon was reported by the Rev. Dr. Rivers, of Louisville, who corresponded with his Wilmington friends, and stated that a short time before she (the dead wife) was in that city pursuing Horton with a loaded revolver, to avenge herself on him for having stolen her wardrobe and jewels. It appears she was a woman of questionable virtue, residing in New York, and the Rev. Horton had sufficiently gained her confidence to be allowed to look occasionally at her valuables. Suddenly both the reverend and the jewels disappeared together, and hence the pursuit. Soon after his hasty and ignominious flight from Wilmington, he fell in with Bishop Peck of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and offered to accompany him to California and take work. He evidently could not amalgamate with eastern people and desired to strike a new field. The bishop informed Warren that proper credentials and references would be necessary. The bishop properly thought.

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS,

and Warren turned away in disgust. He abhorred the Yankees, particularly Northern Methodists, applied for work to Rev. Dr. Rice, of Hamilton, president of the Wesleyan conference. He gave credentials from Bishops Kavanaugh, McTyere, Payne and others. He said the southern church was going to the dogs, Nothern Methodism he could not endure, and being a man of means, was willing to take any position in Canada. Mr. Rice sent him to Rev. Mr. Howard, superintendent of Guelph district, who appointed him junior supply on the Elora circuit. And at this point it may be mentioned that Chief of Police Beck, of Milwaukee, had in 1871 notified officer Kelley, of Guelph, by photograph and description of Copeland. as follows:

"Left Milwaukee, May 31, 1871, Chas W. Copeland. Is a Methodist minister, 33 or 34 years of age; five feet nine inches high; full forehead; under jaw and teeth project over the other; hair sandy and curly; beard rather haevy and perfectly red; sometimes wears a mustache; is very smart and keen looking, and very neat and gentlemanly. I think he had a woman with him, but am not certain. I will pay you $500 if you stop him and telegraph me so that I can get him.

"W. BECK, Chief of Police."

For sometime Warren progressed swimmingly at Elora, Ontario, and was very popular with his parishioners.

On the 19 th of October 1873—that fatal day—Warren preached at Guelph, and was then and there identified by Officer Kelley as the forger, "C. W. Copeland," mentiond above. Throuh indiscretion the officer mentioned to his friends what he had learned, and before night it had reached Warren's ears. He returned at once on a freight train to Elora, thus eluding arrest. He collected his effects and his friends, and stated that a telegram just received announced that his brother "Tom" had met with a rail way accident, and was lying at the point of death in Chicago.

After a vast amount of crying, lying and praying for a short time, he obtained money from nine or ten parties, and, promising to return in a few days, made his escape that night on an express train. He pased into the United States at Fort Edward, and there borrowed two dollars from Rev. Jas Ross, who still remains a creditor. Whether "Brother Tom" died or not we do not know, but the imposter next made his advent at Parkersburg, West Virginia, as an evangelist, under the alias of

REV. LUCIUS F. HORTON.

The elder there suspected something, and so did Horton, for he soon disappeared. All was quiet for awhile, when suddenly the Kingston district in Pensylvania began to communicate with the Wilmington people, and making inquiries as to their beloved pastor, L. F. Copeland. The "beloved" soon disappeared from Pensylvannia, having "wind" of the communication regarding his identity. He is next heard from in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he assumed the aristocratic reponsibility of the

REV. LLOYD COPELAND.

His "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" were rehearsed in that city until he concluded to take a vacation and recuperate elsewhere. In April, 1875, Rev. Dr. Warren effected an engagement with the

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF NEW ORLEANS.

A scandal developed the fact that Warren and Copeland were identical personages, and information from Canton, Mississippi, soon rendered it too hot for the scoundrel in New Orleans. Previous to that time he figured to some extent in Philadelphia, and several women in that city would like to know where he is. In May of this year he appeared in Baltimore, and his hotel bill here are still unpaid. On the 28th of May, subsequent to the Sunday school convention in this city, the Nebraska State Journal announces a lecture at Lincoln, Nebraska, by the Rev. W. E. Copeland, on the subject, "New Departure." By this time he has practically illustrated this subjec, and his whereabouts will again be made known and marked by a series of frauds similar to those perpetrated in this city. He has assumed fifteen aliases. May his ashes rest in peace.

Importance Of Cleanliness.

From now till frost, if the people would escape sickness they must observe cleanliness in every particular In town it is of the utmost importance that we should strictly observe wholesome sanitary regulations. This is not alone for the health officer and the sanitary policemen, but for all the citizens. It is the duty of each householder to police his own lot, so as to permit nothing to remain on his premises which may be a nuisance to himself or his neighbors. Everything that is offensive should be removed, and lime should be freely used as a disinfectant, where there is standing water or any other obnoxious accumulation, Dry earth is a good disinfectant, and the earth at last is the great purifier. By all means let the breath of our nostrils be of pure atmosphere, and the first condition of health and life is fulfilled.

A Family Trouble.

It is a very common occurrence in these unsettled times to have family broils as well as numerous other troubles to contend with, but the latest and probably the most supremely ridiculous event of the kind on record, was brought to light yesterday at Squire Van Amringe's Court. Mason Parker, a negro man, sued out on yesterday a warrant for the arrest of his wife, Martha, who he alleged in the affidavit was guilty of very naughty conduct in keeping a disorly house. It seems that Parker and his wife had separated some time since, during a family broil, in which melee Parker had his pate cracked with a broom-stick. Lately his wife has fallen a prey to the insinuating voice of a gay lothario, and now he wishes to regain possession of her. No flattering promises, however, could induce the former spouse to return to the arms of her lord, and Parker, with a lurking spirit of revenge within his tranquil bosom, seeks the court in the hope that justice will be dealt out on the square, and he pictures to himself the lovely form of his angel observing him through the ten of diamonds, beseechingly imploring him to release her from bondage. Justice, however, takes another view of matters, and dismisses the case on payment of costs by the prosecutor.

Log Rolling With a Vengeance.

Get the reckless typo started and you have a train. The witty scintillations of his mischievious mistakes are to be compared with the sparkling of a lightning bug on a summer night, while the ruthless indifference with which he knocks all sense out of a paragraph, is even more cruel than is the devastation of the Kansas grasshopper. Our devil can give him ten and beat him waltzing in a red-hot stove, or laughing in gleeful delight at the crashing tones of thunder when they come pealing down the sky, but give both a fair start at grinding out nonsense, or getting up a heavy yarn at the expense of *ye local* and the typo will slide round the corner in double quick time. The typo takes a "fresh chaw," casts a knowing look around, and then goes deliberately to work, and puts all the efforts thus far made in the bar improvements to shame by informing the world that "the tug Wm. Nyce towed the brig Wexford on Friday last to Smithville over the logs, drawing nine hundred fourteen feet and two inches." Jess so; and that reckless typo would have stated anything else, and then had a merry chat with the devil about the consternation he had caused. It was a Nyce operation truly, and betrayed a disposition at log rolling, but was not what "*ye local*" intended it to be by about nine hundred feet.

Famous Crowns.

The oldest of the crowns of Europe is the Iron Crown of Lombardy, now restored to its resting place of centuries in the cathedral of Monza, the sunny little town which, from the Alpine slopes, looks down upon imperial Milan, whither many a time its treasure was borne to be placed on the brows of a Garman Kaiser at his second coronation. His first was at Achen, by the tomb of Charlemagne, where he received the silver crown of Germany; his second at Milan; his third at Rome, where the Pope conferred on him the golden crown of the Empire. But the Iron Crown was the most venerable of all. For thirteen hundred years the Iron Crown has held the foremost place among the diadems of Europe, for it was formed by the skillful hands of Roman Goldsmiths in the sixth century, and sent by Pope Gregory the Great to the Gothic Queen Theodolinda, when she had freed Lombardy from the Arian heresy. Its form is simple, as one might expect from its ancient date. It is a broad flat ring or diadem of gold, adorned with enameled flowers and precious stones; stones not cut into facets, as in modern jewelry, but emeralds, sapphires and rubies in their rough uncut form as they came from the mine. But inside this circle of gold and jewels is a thin band of iron, from which the crown takes its name, and this iron, tradition asserts, is one of the nails of the true cross hammered out into a ring. Long and angry have been the battles fought by antiquaries on this point. Those who deny its authenticity, headed by Muratori, certainly bring weighty arguments to the support of their view; but the tradition has survived all their learned folios, gallant champions have tought pen in hand in its defense, and still in the language of the people the crown of Monza is called *il sacro chiodo*, 'the holy nail.' It graced the imperial front of Charlemagne and a long succession of German emperors, ending with Charles V. But the last sovereign who wore it was Napoleon 1. In May, 1805, he assembled at Milan the dignitaries of the empire, the representatives of his royal and imperial allies, and a splendid circle of Marshals and Generals, and in their presence he placed it on his head, repeating the proud motto of the Iron Crown: "God has given it to me; woe to him who touches it!' In 1859 the Austrians, retreating from Lombardy, took the Iron Crown with them to Mantua, and subsequently to Vienna. There it remained until, by the treaty which ceded Venetia to Italy, in 1866, it was restored to its old home in the sacristy of the cathedral at Monza, and there it rests to-day, amid the other treasures of Theodolinda—her jewelled comb, her golden hen and seven chickens (the symbols of Lombardy and its seven provinces), and the crown of her husband Agilulph.

Next in age to the Iron Crown, but far exceeding it in value and beauty of workmanship, are the crowns of the old Gothic Kings of Spain, discovered seventeen years ago near Toledo. They were found in some excavations which were made in an ancient cemetery at Fuente di Guerrazar, two leagues from that city. They are eight in number, and their intrinsic value is estimated at two thousand pounds sterling. The largest, a splendid circle of gold one foot in diameter, bears the name of King Receswinthus, who reigned in the middle of the seventh century. This diadem is adorned with fine rubies, pearls and sapphires, and round it runs a row of little crosses of carnelian and gold.

Of the modern crowns of continental Europe perhaps the most remarkable is the well-known triple crown or papal tiara, or perhaps we should say tiaras, for there are four of them. The tiara is seldom worn by the Pope; it is carried before him in procession, but, except on rare occasions, he wears a mitre like an ordinary bishop. Of the existing tiaras, the most beautiful is that which was given by Napoleon I. to Pius VII. in 1805. It is said to be worth upwards of nine thousand pounds. Its three circlets are almost encrusted with sapphires, emeralds, rubies, pearls and diamonds; and the great emerald at its apex, said to be the most beautiful in the world, is alone valued at sixteen thousand francs.—*Chamber's Journal.*

STATE NEWS.

The Winston *Sentinel* says: For several days past it has been known to the citizens of Salem Chapel, in this county, that there was a band of robbers in that neighborhood, and on Wednesday last, Mr. J. G. Fulton was attacked and knocked down by them, and robbed of $121. Mr. Fulton had to plead for his life, which was only spared him on giving up every cent he had on his person. Warrants have been issued for the robbers whose names are H. Samuel and Gun Lancaster, but they have not been taken as yet. Isom Cofer who is charged with aiding and abetting these robbers and obstructing the administration of justice, has been arrested.

The Ashville *Citizen* says: Mr. H. A. Gudger, of Madison was married on Tuesday morning, by Rev. C. T. Carroll of the M E church, to Miss Jennie Smith, daughter of Bacchus Smith Esq. of our city. A large number of the friends and relatives of the fortunate couple witnessed the interesting ceremony, and united in sincere congratulations and best wishes. Mr. Gudger is well known as the able and efficient Representatives from Madison, and Carolina contains no truer daughter than the accomplished young lady he has won. May their days be many, and always propitious.

The Salsbury *Watchman* says: We regret to learn that our talented young anthoress, Miss Frances Fisher, is seriously ill at Hendersonville, in this State which point she had reached ni atour of the mountains. We sincerely hope that the reports of her illness are exaggorated, as the world can ill afford to lose such as she.

The Salsbury *Watchman* says: There was no public speakre in the State that din better service for the Convention cause than the Hon. W. M. Robbins. He visited every county in his district, made a speech every day but two for six weeks, and we really believe he is entitled to the honor of carrying Davidson county, which is outside of his district. We have mang good speakers—good and true—men who did noble service for the cause, but there are few who are capable of doing more efficient service in a campaign than Maj. Robbins: exerts a wonderful influence over the minds of his hearers and can get up more enthusiasm in a crowd than anybody we have ever heard speak.

The Asheville *Expositor* says: Buncombe county, true to her duty as a noble people, on last Thursday voted to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad by a majority of 1707—there being only 242 opposing votes cast in the county. This speaks well for Buncombe, and glorious news has flashed with lightning rapidity all along the line.

The Wilson *Advance* says: "Judge Watts was so much taken up with the election, in which he has been actively engaged, that he did not open Nash Court until Tuesday. We are not surprised that he should strive to preserve a Constitution that creates such Judges as he. We understand his charge to the grand jury was a rigmarole of nonsense, entirely irrelevant and disgusting. There was no important case of public interest on docket.

The Raleigh *News* says: "Gen. W. H. F. Lee having been invited by the State Agricultural Society to act as one of the judges of the best drilled volunteer military companies at the State Fair in October next, writes the following letter to the Secretary of that Association:

RAVENSWORTH, BURKE'S STATION, FAIRFAX CO., VA., August 10th, 1875.

J. C. Winder Secretary, &c.,

My Dear Sir:—Your very kind letter came to hand in due course of mail and I accept the compliment paid me by the Society which you represent with a great deal of pleasure. I cannot at this time, say positively that I will be able to attend; and so wish you to appoint another in my place, should your management think the interests of your Association require it. But, in any event, I will endeavor to be present at your exhibition.

With every wish for the welfare and prosperity of your noble old State, I am,

Very Respectfully,
W. H. F. LEE.

The Raleigh *News* says: "The death of Madison Hodge, member elect to the Convention from this county, was reported on the streets yesterday. We are pleased to learn that the report is nutrue. He is yet very low, but there are hopes of his recovery.

The Raleigh *News* says: On Monday evening, the 2nd of August, a negro boy, aged eight years, living on the plantation of Mrs. Massenburg, near Franklin, Va; being left as a nurse for his little brother, aged two years, lost all patience with his charge who began crying for bread. The little villain took up his small brother and slammed him against the floor knocking him breathless, and then threw him out of the door breaking his neck from which he died instantly.—Brother number one then left for parts unknown. A jury of inquest was held the next day which rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* says:

On the day of election a negro named McMullen was dancing with a woman under a tree near F. L. Warren's barn, and another negro named Burnett, came up and commenced also. McMullen told him not to dance there, and make a dust on the lady he was dancing with. Burnett took offense at what was said, and while McMullen was looking off in another direction drew a knife and stabbed him in the heart, killing him instantly. Burnett was arrested and carried to Yanceyville, where he was lodged in jail.

The Roanoke *News* says:

The long talked of Episopal Church at Weldon was begun last week. Mr. H. E. Wittke, our architect, has charge of the building. It is to be brick entire, with a furnace below; size, 20x30 feet. When finished will seat about 200 people. The church is situated on Washington Avenue, in the north western portion of town. We hope the church will be finished without delay.

Pay Duties in Greenbacks.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Senator Bogy, of Missouri, comes out very emphatically and ably in favor of the payment of duties on imports of greenbacks. He contends that it is the effectual way to bring down the premium on gold and pave the way for resumption. It is indeed the most practical step which the government can take in the matter of regulating finances. If greenbacks, instead of gold, are sought by the importers, they will soon be at par with gold; and gold coming down to par, or near it, the Government will have to make no sacrifice to get it to pay interest on the national bonds.

Whereas if Government, according to the plan of the Administration, goes to hoarding gold to get ready to redeem greenbacks while the duties are still paid in gold, the premium on gold will rise higher, the pressure and the distrust everywhere be increased, and the country plunged into disaster.

The proposition to pay duties in greenbacks is growing in strength, and we do not despair of seeing the measure pass Congress.

SINCE 1842 no less than 484 persons have received relief in the Masonic Asylum for aged and decayed Freemasons in England, to the amount of $140,000. Within the same period 106 widows were received at the Widows' Home, at a cost of $55,000. What religion dare scoff at such an exhibit of true charity.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HEADQUARTERS

WASHINGTON, August 13.—A call for ten million dollars' worth of bonds will be issued by the treasury department to-day, the syndicate having made another subscription for that sum. This leaves but $38,537,550 of the new five per cent bonds in the hands of the Secretary, and the Syndicate has until November.

MISSISSIPPI.

YELLOW FEVER AT PASCAGOULA.

PASCAGOULA, MISS., August 13.—Yellow fever broke out here on Sunday last. It is not known how it originated, but supposed to have been brought from Havana. There are now thirty cases under treatment. The disease of most of them is of a maligna nt type. Seven deaths have occurred, including Dr. Bradfield, a leading physician.

ALABAMA.

TALLADEGA, ALA. August 13.—The returns of the Department of agriculture for August show an improvement of the cotton crop of four per cent. in North Carolina, one in Mississippi, and four for Arkansas.

These States were largely favored with the same conditions of growth which had secured their high averages of July. Texas maintains her previous figures. The drought in some countries being counter-balanced by finer weather than in others, In Louisiana the average decline is six per cent. on account of local drought though several parishes report very promising crops. This ingenious influence cut down the average of Georgia eleven per cent; of South Carolina 15 per cent; and Florida 16 per cent. The August averages were as follows: North Carolina, 99; South Carolina, 84; Georgia, 86; Florida, 85; Alabama, 93; Mississippi, 10; Louisiana, 99; Texas, 93; Arkansas, 108; Tennessee, 107.

Lice and catterpillars are reported in two or three counties, but no damage to the crops is noted.

GOTHAM.

STATEMENT OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO'S AFFAIRS—ADVANCE OF WESTERN FREIGHTS.

MORE ABOUT DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO'S FAILURES.

NEW YORK, August 13.—A statement of Sherman, Duncan & Co's affairs shows their liabilities to be $4,872,128 and their assets $2,112,740. They owe depositors $,512,129.75; traveler's credits $237,075; foreign correspondence $774,387.

Mr. Duncan and Judge Shipman explained that the statement was not official and can be taken as representing only approximate amounts. It has been prepared to answer many inquiries that are daily made regarding the probable condition of the affairs of the firm, and with especial care to avoid making a better showing than may be justified by final results. All doubtful assets have been reduced or entirely stricken out.

The new freight tariff to the west, an advance on previous rates, goes into operation this morning over four trunk lines, the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania & Baltimore and Ohio railroad, under the new arrangement. Agents are not permitted to make contracts for more than ten days.

The general Tammany committee ratified the action of their committee reorganizing districts controlled by Morrisey, Hall and Leadwith.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The Tribune says a discovery has been made that a large amount of the indebtedness of Duncan, Sherman & Co., held in this city, is "accommodation paper," in the form of drafts, drawn on them by a confidential clerk in their office, and accepted by them and sold to various banks through note brokers. An announcement is also made that letters of credit, for which the father of Mr. Duncan has become responsible, amount only to about thirty thousand dollars.

EUROPE.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.—PARLIAMENT PROROGUED—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—THE CUBAN REBELLION SUPPRESSED.

MADRID, August 13.—The Alfonsists at Leo De Urgel carried Olsava Tower after a desperate struggle. Mounting a battery in the Olsava was considered impossible, for the Carlists held the citadel.

LONDON, August 13.—The Stockton Rail Mall Company has failed, half million dollars.

PARIS, August 13.—The heat is excessive, fourteen sunstrokes.

LONDON, August 13.—Parliament is prorogued to the 29th of October.

The Queen's speech, at the closing of the session, says her relations with all foreign powers continue cordial, and she looks forward with confidence to the maintenance of European peace. In regard to the attack on the English expedition, and the murder of Mr. Margaray, on the Chinese territory, she says no effort will be spared to secure the punishment of the instigators and perpetrators of the crime. Colonies are generally prosperous. Referring to the preservation and peace of Ireland, Her Majesty expressed her gratification at the adoption of a measure which, while relaxing the stringency of former enactments, is calculated to maintain tranquility there. Regarding the shipping bills, Her Majesty rejoiced that Parliament had been able, by a temporary enactment, to diminish the dangers to which British seamen have been exposed. Has every reason to hope that the progress of revenue which has marked recent years, will be fully sustained in the present one.

MADRID, August 13.—It is said that the government intends to send ten thousand men to Cuba to enable Capt. Valmazeda to execute his plans for the reduction of insurrection in that colony.

THE WAR TROUBLES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A special to the Standard says a great number of Montenegres has joined the Insurgents. It is asserted on good anthority that Russia will not prevent the Montenegroes from aiding the Herzegoveneans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug, 13.—Turquie newspapers of this city says the situation in Herzegovina is becoming grave. Bands of Insurgens have ensended into the plains and attacked Toebigne, burning and pillaging in all directions.

ELECTRICISM.

A dispatch from Salt Lake City says a part of the Indians have left Carmine. No trouble is apprehended.

The police surrounded the railroad company's office at San Francisco yesterday and captured Woodruff, alias Miller, the forger.

A barrel factory in New Orleans blew down yesterday, killing two and injuring seriously three other men.

Nothing has been heard from Habkirk, the cashier of the Milwaukie Corn Exchange. Thompson doubtless absconded with all the available assets of the bank. There was due depositors $3,700 and to others $15,000.

The crew of the brig Harry, Captain Barnes, from Baltimore to Mantanzas, mutinied. She is at Anapolis.

John Hoffner, of the firm of Hoffner & Mayes, of Detroit, shot himself and wife from jealousy.

The Ship Queen of Mersey has been seized by the Sheriff of Brooklyn. She is complicated with Baxter & Co. bankrupt grain merchants.

The report of the New York State finances says that the whole State tax next year need not exceed three to three and a half millions.

Louisville has been selected as the place for holding convention of all the Grange purchasing agents, and the first of October as the time that the National Executive Committee and all State Executive Committees will be present for the purpose of adopting a plan by which business can be conducted on a uniform system.

In London the failure of Denegre & Son, of Old Jersey, and J Croven of Trenchard street, is announced.

Twelve thousand people were present at Knoxville, to witness the execution of the murderer John Webb. He maintained wonderful nerve to the last.

MORE FAILURES.

BALTIMORE, August 12.—Cattle & Boarding, known as the New York Tea Company, have failed Liabilities sixty thousand dollars

CHICAGO, August 12.—State Street Savings Bank has failed. Deposits thirty seven thousand dollars, available assets seven thousand dollars.

What I Know About Vegetine.

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with the VEGETINE. For dyspepsia, general debility and impure blood, the VEGETINE is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking VEGETINE about the middle of last winter, and, after using a few bottles, it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 38 Athens street.

Very respectfully,
MONROE PARKER,
386 Athens street.

Dyspepsia.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhœa; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, etc. There is general debility, languor and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved.

My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the VEGETINE; all have obtained relief.

Yours, truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer card room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

All Diseases of the Blood.

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

GOOD EVIDENCE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent my wife has used with great benefit For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefitted.

THOMAS GILMORE,
229½ Walnut St.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut streets, Cambridge, Mass.

APPRECIATION.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS., March 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (VEGETINE), in my family for several years, and think that, for scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell street.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists!

July 25 w

CAUTION—NOTICE—The GENUINE EDITION Life and Labors of

Livingstone,

(Including the "Last Journals,") unfolds vividly his thirty years strange adventures, also the curiosities, wonders and wealth of that marvelous country, and is absolutely the only new, complete work. Hence, it sells; just think, 12,000 first 7 weeks. Agents' success would astonish you, more wanted. Send for terms and positive proof of genuineness.

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$10 to $500 in Wall street often leads to fortune. A 72 page book, entitled "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything. Sent Free. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway. N. Y. july 25 4w

AGENTS WANTED.

Men or women. $34 a week. Proof furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with no risks. A 16 page circular and Valuable Samples free. Do not delay, but write at once on postal card to

F. M. REED, 8TH ST., NEW YORK.

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FELT CARPETINGS 25c per yd. Felt Ceiling for rooms in place of Plaster. Felt Roofing and Siding. For Circular and Sample, address C. J. FAY Camden, N. J.

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A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. Sold by Agents. Address, G. S. WALKER, Erie, Pa. 4w

WHEREVER IT HAS BEEN TRIED.

JURUBEBA

Has established itself as a perfect regulator and SURE REMEDY for disorders of the system arising from improper action of the Liver and Bowels.

IT IS NOT A PHYSIC, but, by stimulating the secretive organs, gently and gradually removes all impurities, and regulates the entire system

IT IS NOT A DOCTORED BITTERS, but is a

VEGETABLE TONIC

which assists digestion, and thus stimulate the appetite for food necessary to invigorate the weakened or inactive organs, and gives strength to all the vital forces.

IT CARRIES ITS OWN RECOMMENDATION, as the large and rapidly increasing sales testify. Price One Dollar a bottle Ask your druggist for it. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO, Philadelphia, Pa., Wholesale Agents. 4w

Food for Man & Beast!

Oats, Crack Corn, Bran, Provender, Flour, Water-Ground Meal, Bolted Meats, Sugar, Canned Goods.

For sale by

GRANT & HINTON,
aug 15 Commission Merchants and Grocers.

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!

New Crop 1875.

Grown by Landreth & Buist, Philadelphia. Also a large assortment of Cabbage Seed.

For sale by GREEN & FLANNER

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GENTLEMEN

Who use and can appreciate

Fine Liquors

Should try our

Fine Old Pale Brandy.

VINTAGE 1858.

It is our firm belief that no finer

OLD BRANDY!

Has ever been offered in this city

For medicinal purposes, it is every way reliable.

OUR PURE OLD RYE WHISKY!

Is made from choicest grain; has age to soften it; is strictly pure, and in every way superior to whiskies usually sold. We have sold this same brand for nearly five years

Chas. D. Myers & Co.,
5 and 7 N. Front St.

july 2

Bagging, Ties, Etc

500 Rolls Bagging,
50 Tons Ties,
1,000 Barrels Flour,
100 Bags Coffee,
50 Barrels Sugar,
350 Barrels S. H. Molasses,
25 Hhds S. H. Molasses,
70 Hhds Cuba Molasses,
10 Tierces Rice,
250 Cases Oysters,
50 Cases Peaches and Oysters,
150 Cases Pickles,
50 Boxes D. S. and Smoked Sides,
25 Boxes D. S and Smoked Shoulders,
3,000 Bushels Corn,
350 Bales Prime Eastern Hay,
100 Boxes Tobacco,
300 Spirit Casks,
15 Tons Hoop Iron,
100 Papers Rivets,
150 Barrels Glue,
200 Kegs Nails,
100 Boxes Soap,
100 Boxes Candles,
300 Kegs Powder,
Fuse Caps, etc,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

aug 15

Bacon, Pork, Flour, Bagging, Ties, Etc.

50 Boxes Smoked Sides and Shoulders,
Boxes D. S. Sides.
25 Barrels Mess Pork,
800 Barrels Flour—all grades,
800 Rolls Bagging,
100 Tons Pieced Ties,
100 Barrels Refined Sugar,
100 Bags Prime Rio Coffee,
500 Bales F. and N. R. Hay,
3,000 Bushels Prime White and Mixed Corn,
100 Hhds and Bbls New Crop Cuba Molasses,
160 Sacks Lisbon Salt,
350 Second-Hand Spirit Casks,
100 Bundles Hoop Iron,
75 Barrels Glue,
300 Bags Shot,
250 Kegs Nails,
100 Boxes and Half Boxes Candles,
75 Gross Matches,
50 Boxes Candy,
25 Boxes Soda,
75 Boxes Soap,
25 Cases Potash,
50 Cases Oysters,
20½ Barrels Snuff,
100 Tons Eureka Guano,
200 Tons Guanape Guano,

For sale low by

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

aug 8

TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

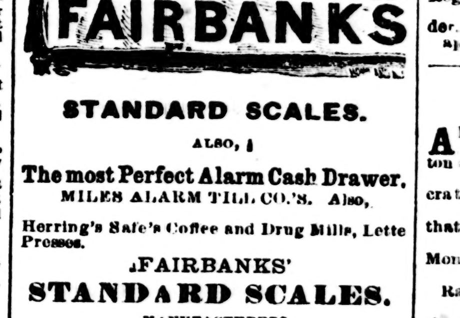
From New York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK

June 22 148- yd&w

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE



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The most Perfect Alarm Cash Drawer.

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FAIRBANKS & Co., 93 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & Co, 838 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 303 St Paul's st., Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & Co., 34 King William St., London, Eng.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., 2 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 111 Lake St., Chicago.
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FAIRBANKS & Co., 302 and 304 Washington Avenue, St. Louis.
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For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.

june 1 91-d&w-10w-eod

CAMBRIDGE FEMALE COLLEGE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

Chartered 1858.

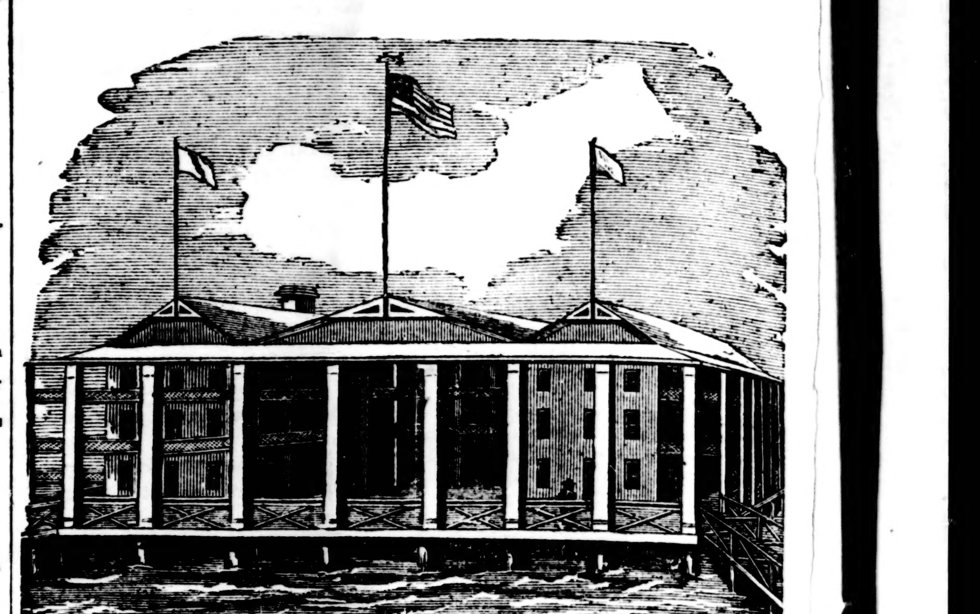
Home School for the daughters of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia. New buildings containing large Study-Halls, Lecture and Class-Rooms, just finished. Course of instruction thorough in every sense. For circulars address J. F. BAUGHER, A.M., Principal.

aug11—w1mo

THE ATLANTIC HOTEL

A SEASIDE RESORT,

BEAUFORT, N. C.



THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, SO FAVORABLY INTRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC last summer by the new owner, Capt. R. D. Graham, of Mecklenburg, is for the season of 1875, May 1st to October 1st, open to such Visitors only as the undersigned may be willing to admit to his family circle. He hopes to renew his pleasant acquaintance with all former guests of the Atlantic Hotel.

The peculiar situation of this house affords all the *pleasure of a voyage without* peril or sea-sickness.

NO DUST! NO FLIES!! NO MOSQUITOES!!!

Bathing Houses are attached to the house, where guests may at once enjoy the exhilarating effects of salt water and learn the art of swimming. *Surf* as good as any upon the coast.

The Music Hall and surrounding galleries added last year afford a pleasant retreat from the glare of the sun by day, and a brilliant court of Terpsichore at night.

All the games for exercise and amusement to be found at inland resorts, besides pleasure Boats, fast sailing and well managed, for

PIC-NICS, FISHING PARTIES, MOONLIGHT SAILS,

and visiting points of interest in the vicinity.

The choicest WINES and LIQUORS are to be had at the RESTAURANT of the undersigned.

Music Hall and Croquet Parks open to my visitors. Tickets required of other parties.

Aided by courteous assistants and a corps of polite and attentive servants, with ample rooms and decided improvements recently made in the Culinary Department, the proprietor flatters himself that his BOARDING HOUSE, under the new regime, will be even more attractive to his select company than the Hotel was to the general public. Strict decorum will be rigidly enforced and the comfort of visitors *attentively* studied.

TERMS: $2.50 per day for first week; $1.50 per day for second week.

Special contracts made with families and Excursionists. Liberal reduction to early visitors. Children and servants half price.

may13 -d&w tf. GEO. W. CHARLOTTE, Proprietor.

THE LAST CARGO OF PRIME

CUBA CLAYED MOLASSES

Is now offered to purchasers in Bright New Packages, both Hogsheads and Barrels, at lowest market rate

-- ALSO --

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, Muscovado Sugar Drips, New Orleans Molasses Bacon, Pork, Dry Salted Meats, Lard, Fish, Butter, and a full line of assorted Groceries

All Kinds of Wines and Liquors

at the lowest market price to good customer

ADRIAN & VOLLERS
Corner of Dock and Front St

feb 28

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE

Premium Bond

OF OUR

NEW YORK

Industrial Exhibition Co.

Don't compare it with a lottery; bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

This Loan is issued on a novel plan, and is authorized by a special Act of Legislature of the State of New York.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

100,000,

or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3,000, etc:

4th Premium Allotment June 7, 1875.

5th Series Drawing, July 6th, 1875.

Circulars giving full explanation will be sent free of charge on application.

For Bonds and full information, address, without delay,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

23 Park Row, New York.

Post Office Drawer, No. 29.

Remit by Draft on New York City Banks. Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order.

april 8 tf

Pee Dee Courier.

ARE THE MERCHANTS OF WILMINGTON aware that the Courier is the only Democratic paper published in Rockingham, and that it circulates extensively in Richmond, Montgomery and Anson counties?

Rates of advertising liberal and no extra charges made for changing advertisements weekly.

DUCKETT & ERVIN,
3-tf Editors.

Hannah More Academy,

The Diocesan School for Girls,

NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.

In a location noted for healthfulness and beauty of scenery. Offers unusual advantage for careful training, thorough instruction and high culture, with the influences of a Christian home.

Apply for Circular to REV. ARTHUR J. RICH, M.D., Reisterstown, Md. July 29 w1m

July 29

BLATCHLEY'S

TRADE MARK. Patented.

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD on the market, by popular verdict, the best Pump for the least money Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber, which never cracks, scales or rusts, and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally

In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp,

CHS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

feb 14 39-9m

NOTICE

To Contractors!

ON Thursday, the 3d day of August, 1875 we will let to the lowest responsible bidder the contract for rebuilding the abutment and one span of the bridge across Dan River at Dead Timbers, commonly known as Settle's Bridge. Specifications of work required, to be made known at the bridge on day of awarding contract.

For information of contractors not familiar with the locality, we will state that the bridge is ten miles from Reidsville, North Carolina, with a daily line of stages running between the two points.

M. OAKS,
H. K. REID,
DAVID SETTLE.

w3t

State of North Carolina

SAMPSON COUNTY,

Office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

Amos N. Johnson, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of Bright Johnson, deceased.

vs.

Owen H. Johnson, Bizzell Johnson and wife Eliza Johnson, Rebecca Killett, James C. Davis and wife Tabitha, Heirs of Ann M. Johnson, Elizabeth N Cooper, Miles P. Owen and wife Caroline, J. D. Carter and wife Elbridge, O. Ward and wife Mary J. Ward, Heirs of Stephen Johnson, Elizabeth Johnson, Sarah Jane Johnson, Samuel K. Johnson and Stephen W. Thomas Johnson.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

YOU are hereby notified that Amos N. Johnson has filed his final account for the settlement of the estate of Bright Johnson, deceased, in my office, and you are hereby commanded to be and appear at my office on the 31st day of August, A. D., 1875, when said account will be passed upon. And it further appearing to the Court on affidavit of Amos N. Johnson, that the heirs of Stephen Johnson, deceased, viz: Elizabeth Johnson, Sarah Jane Johnson, Samuel K Johnson and Stephen W Thomas Johnson are non-residents, living beyond the limits of the State as he is informed, in Butler county, in the State of Georgia, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington (Weekly) Journal for the space of six weeks, commencing them to be and appear at the office of the Probate Judge, to object if they desire, on the 31st day of August, A. D., 1875, and they shall be heard.

Done at office in Clinton, the 24th day of June, A. D., 1875.

D. A. CULBRETH, Clerk
Superior Court of Sampson County.

July 2 w6-

KEEP COOL.

ICE Plentiful and Cheap at the

NEW ICE HOUSE,

Dock, between Water and Front Sts
B. H. J. AHRENS, Proprietor.

may 14-w2m WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE JAS. LEFFEL Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by

POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.

7,000 NOW IN USE! Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

march 26-w'kly6m

NEW SOUTHERN HOUSE

JOHN W. HINSON, (Late of Sprunt & Hinson,) Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES D. CUMMING, (Late Cashier Bank of New Hanover,) Tarboro, N. C.

HINSON & CUMMING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton, Rice, Lumber, Tobacco, Naval Stores, and Southern Produce Cenerally,

NO. 102 CHESTNUT ST,
P. O. Box 2036. Philadelphia, Pa.

REFERENCES:

I. B. Grainger, President Bank of New Hanover, Wilmington, N. C.
E E Burress, President First National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.
James Dawson, President Dawson Bank, Wilmington, N. C.
E B Borden, President Bank of New Hanover, Goldsboro, N. C.
J A Leak, President Bank of New Hanover, Wadesboro, N C.
Jesse H Lindsay, President Bank of Greensboro, Greensboro, N C.
Hon Geo. Howard, Tarboro N C.
M Weddell, Esq, Tarboro, N C.
Hon. W D Johnson, Marion Court House, S. C.

July 7 168-d&wtf

The Charlotte Observer

The only morning daily paper published in the State west of Raleigh and North of Wilmington, offers special inducements to advertisers. Its circulation, size and usefulness have been largely increased during the year ust past, and it now reaches most of the Merchants of Western North Carolina, thus offering an unsurpassed medium of communication between the Merchants of Wilmington and the people of Western North Carolina.

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JOHN. T CRAMER,
Thomasville, N. C.

aug12-3m